

March 10, Joseph C. Brown,
Staten Island, New York,
Heal, formerly of Hope,
March 6, Phineas J. Austin,
ars, 8 months.
ar. S. Benjamin T. Miller,
months; Mar. 6, Mrs. E.
Webster Kaler, aged 68
Mar. 8, Mrs. Ann E. wife
Doran, aged 54 years, 2

ton Chronicle says: W.
northeastern part of
to send cream to our
He tells us that he
used with his receipts
He has one cow, and
milk and cream his
persons need, his check
every for January was
ary check, soon to be
will exceed the previous
y can the farmers ob-
easier?

Purgative

one lady, in regard to
they are so mild and do
their work with-
out any griping.
I recommend
them to all suf-
fering from cos-
tiveness. They
will certainly
bring your habits
regular. We use
no other cathar-
tic." Hood's
increasing in favor. 25c.

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of Health

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s of Life,

sent free to
ending their

4c. in post-
s to

Medical Co.,

mbus Av.,
STON, Mass.

date of this paper.]

Mechanics' Fair.

NOVEMBER, 1895.
all the attention of me-
ans, inventors and stu-
the Nineteenth (and Con-
of the Massachusetts
ies' Association. Floor

be classified in groups,
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No blank applications
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the Secretary, at Mechan-
Mass. 3120

EDUCATOR.

mes, the farmer had little
rk on a farm. Good wages
breast and legs brown
eyes with white V in
rd; answering to name of
arch, 9th in Sidney. A
be given for his delivery
H. K. CHASE,
1295.

LOST.

found, dark gray color,
rk on a farm. Good wages
breast and legs brown
eyes with white V in
rd; answering to name of
arch, 9th in Sidney. A
be given for his delivery
H. K. CHASE,
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the C. A. R., W.
f V. to handle our
ok. Magnificently
most delightful
the Civil War. For
terms apply to
orman, 611 Wash-
ston, Mass.

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I use our "Peerless"
which is absolute-
e quality. Write for
il & Whitney,
Portland, Maine.

Lost.

found, dark gray color,
rk on a farm. Good wages
breast and legs brown
eyes with white V in
rd; answering to name of
arch, 9th in Sidney. A
be given for his delivery
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all our Poultry, Veals,
s produce. High-
s. DAILY RETURNS. For
ices and references, write
to 808 N. 10th St., N. Y.

man and wife, without
rk on a farm. Good wages
breast and legs brown
eyes with white V in
rd; answering to name of
arch, 9th in Sidney. A
be given for his delivery
H. K. CHASE,
1295.

NTY. In Court of Pro-
Augusta, on the second
990, presented by IRA A.
ator on the estate of E.
of China, deceased.

notice thereof be given
velly, prior to the second
next, in the Maine
d at Augusta, that
d may attend at a Pro-
held at Augusta, and
by the prayer of said pe-
ranted.

12. T. J. EVANS, Judge.
OWEN, Register. 20



BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXIII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895.

No. 21.

Maine Farmer.

The Monmouth creamery is making
six thousand pounds of butter weekly.
The business there is on the increase.

It is stated, on authority unquestioned,
that the oleo agents brought eighteen
thousand dollars with them to the
capital, to use as a persuader in their
efforts for repeal of oleo law. Did they
sue? Oh, no! the price was too high.

In all spraying outfits heretofore
brought out, there has been difficulty in
keeping the mixture sufficiently agitated
so that at all times it was of like
strength. Prof. Maynard, of the Massa-
chusetts Agricultural College, has in-
vented an attachment, operated with the
lever of the force pump used, which he
claims will perform the work desired in a
complete manner. He announces that
he intends to give the public the benefit
of his invention, and therefore has not
applied for letters patent. Those in-
tending to procure spraying outfits the
coming season will do well not to over-
look the importance of this claimed
improvement.

Other States are following the ex-
ample of Massachusetts and Maine in
protecting their people from the oleo
fraud. Every evidence goes to show
that oleo and butterine, or by whatever
name you call the stuff, is dependent for
its sale and its use on its imitation of
genuine butter. Take away its counter-
feit garb, and consumers will not be
cheated into buying it. This is just
what our law just passed does. Nebras-
ka, that great interior State, but just
reclaimed from the buffalo ranges, has
just passed substantially the same
law. Wisconsin and Iowa are in the
same line, and now comes the way down
south State, Alabama, with a model law
of the kind. Oleo must take a back seat.

TOO MUCH WATER IN BUTTER.

Mr. Editor: In a recent article you
said there was too much water in the
butter. That is a fact of which I am
well aware. Now what I want to know
is how to get the water out of the but-
ter. Is there machinery to do it with,
or how can it be done? I had some but-
ter that was packed in a small tub that
was decidedly strong. I took it and put
it in the churn, and put some sweet milk
in it and churned and salted it again,
and it was sweet, which, I think, proves
that it was not the butter, but what was
in it that was strong. A SUBSCRIBER.

Some of our readers may feel we are
devoting too much space in the Farmer
to late dairy matters. But our pur-
pose is to make its pages useful to its
readers. We are, therefore, glad to an-
swer, as we may be able, all inquiries,
thus giving them the information want-
ed. Much close attention is given at
this season of the year by farmers to the
work of the dairy, hence the greater de-
mand on our columns in this line.

Good butter, that intended for mar-
ket, when it leaves the hand of the
maker, should contain no more than
twelve to fifteen per cent. of water. The
very best private make contains even
less than the amount named.

In order to "get the water out," as
our "subscriber" wishes to know, the
cream and the resulting butter must be
properly handled. The cream when put
into the churn must be of the proper
temperature, and must be held at the
proper temperature, during churning.
If too cold the butter will be too long in
coming; if too warm the butter will be
too soft. With the cream at the right
temperature, when it breaks the butter
will first gather in small pellets or
granules, gradually increasing in size as
the churning goes on. When attaining
the size of kernels of wheat the churning
should be stopped. With temperature
right these pellets will be measurably
free from water. That is, in forming
they will have shut out all undue amount
of the buttermilk. While, on the con-
trary, if the cream is too warm the pel-
lets while forming will not have firm-
ness enough to shut out and keep out
this undesirable water of the buttermilk.

While the butter is in this granular
condition the buttermilk is drawn off, and
the butter is washed in clear cold
water, and then left a short time to
drain off as dry as practicable. That,
where the temperature was all right,
will drain off quite free of water, while
the other will not, and will also still
hold a trace of the buttermilk.

After well drained, salt and work,
still holding temperature down so the
mass will have the proper degree of
firmness. Right here is a vital point.
Unless there is a proper degree of firm-
ness to the mass of butter the enclosed
liquid which you want to get clear of
cannot be pressed out of the mass and
thrown off by the pressure of working.
Butter to throw the liquid out, if soft
it cannot do it. Here is where many
unexperienced butter makers fail, and
without knowing the reason why.

If by reason of hot weather, or too
warm a room, the butter has grown too
soft after salting and removing from the
churn, then set it away in a cooler for
one, two, three or twenty-four hours, if
needed, to cool off sufficiently so this
work can be properly done. Many mak-

ers, and the practice is a good one, al-
ways lay aside their butter after salting
and slightly working, for a time, before
the final working and finishing. A dry-
er, firmer butter is the result of this
practice. A dry butter retains its per-
fection much longer than a watery one.

MORE CORN.

Since writing the editorial on corn,
published two weeks ago, more corn
testimony has been coming in from
every direction. Mr. C. I. Bailey of
Winthrop Centre, of the well known
firm of Charles M. Bailey & Sons, the
wealthy oil cloth manufacturers, in-
forms us he is feeding corn-and-cob
meal from his splendid crop of yellow
corn grown last year on his fine farm at
Winthrop Centre. It is fed to cows as
a part meal ration, with cotton seed
meal to make up the remainder. Mr.
Bailey is highly pleased, not only with
the corn crop, but also with the results
from feeding. He will plant liberally of
the crop the coming season.

Another notable success with this crop
is that of Mr. S. H. Breckley, who owns
a fine Androskoggin river intervalle farm
in the good old farming town of Liver-
more. His crop of corn last year was
remarkable. A portion of it was put in
a silo, ears and all, and a portion left to
be husked. The harvest was more than
a bushel of ears to the square rod of
land. He, too, has been feeding the
corn-and-cob meal to a large herd of
cows, with cotton seed, and has had
plenty for his full winter's use for that
use. He will plant a field of eight acres
the coming spring. Mr. Breckley tried
an experiment in manuring his corn
land last year. Through the middle of
the field a strip was left on which the
manure was plowed under the sod. On
the remainder of the field the applica-
tion was on the furrows. Through the
entire season no one could distinguish
the difference in the growth of the corn
on the different parts.

We are glad thus to note that farmers
are going to plant largely the coming
season of this valuable Maine crop.

EVAPORATING APPLES.

The apple crop of the State has again
been disposed of at a fairly good average
price. Yet the fact remains all the same
that the seconds have as usual been badly
in the way to drag down the price to a
lower average. Most growers still insist
on selling at an agreed upon price "right
through."

We still claim it would be better not
to put the seconds on the market as
green fruit. We complain that Nova
Scotia and Canadian fruit brings higher
prices abroad than our own, yet we still
insist that the inferior fruit shall make
up a goodly part of it.

We fully believe that the introduction
of the evaporator into our State to a
much larger extent than it has ever yet
been done, and as has been done in the
fruit counties of New York, would prove
an advantage if rightly handled. The
canners now take care of some of this
inferior fruit. Let the evaporator come
and take the rest. It is estimated that
in Wayne county, New York, above a
full million bushels of the last crop of
this class of apples was evaporated, and
that in this form it was worth a full half
million dollars. This disposition of the
fruit takes it out of the market and puts
it into a form of value and out of com-
petition with the green fruit.

We are strongly of the opinion that
such a disposition of this class of fruit
in our State would be greatly to the ad-
vantage of the growers.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK NOT OFTEN FOUND.

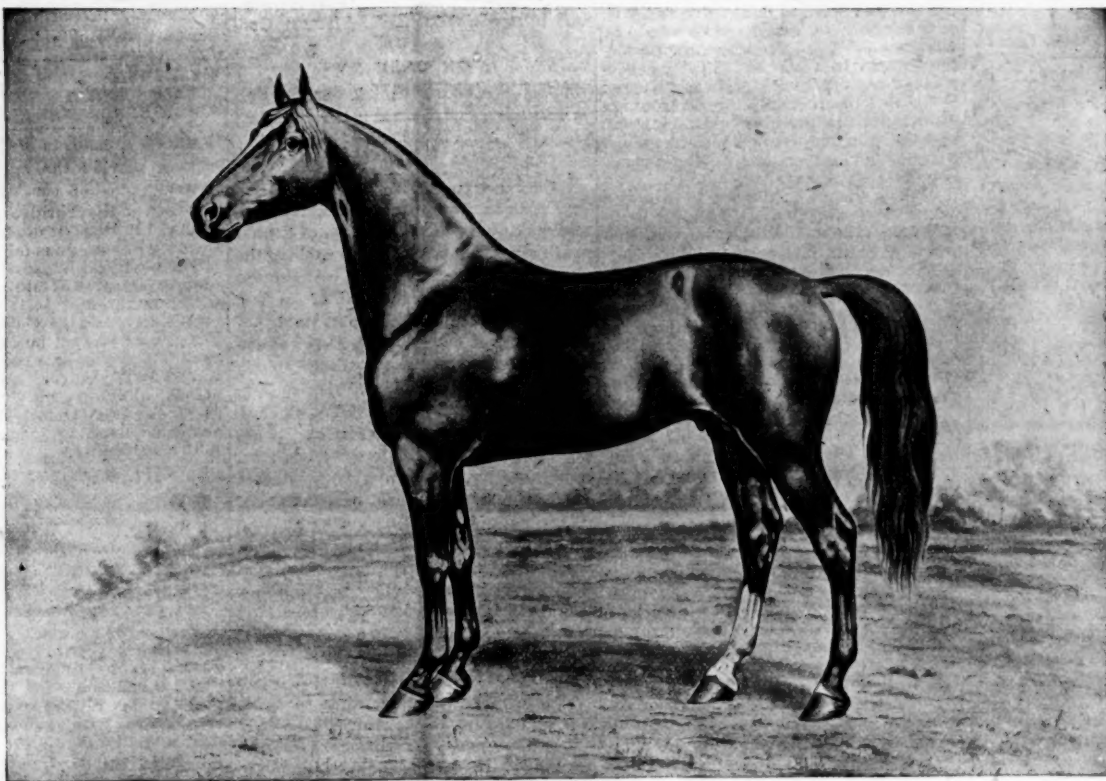
Dr. Samuel G. Dixon of the Academy
of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, who is
an acknowledged authority among the
microscopic savants of this country, says:
"I have no hesitation in stating that
our people are unnecessarily alarmed re-
garding the danger of contracting tuber-
culosis from cow's milk." * * *
He does not realize the fact that a large
majority of the bacteriologists of the
world have searched most diligently for
the tubercle bacillus in the milk of cows
suffering from consumption, and as yet
have only found the germs in that taken
from animals affected with tuberculosis
of the milk glands and ducts, which re-
sult is coupled with the fact that com-
paratively few tuberculous animals, par-
ticularly those suffering from incipient
consumption, are affected."

The above opinion coming from so
high an authority is worthy of great
confidence. It also corresponds squarely
with the views of Dr. Cressey of Con-
necticut, one of the first veterinarians of
the country to study tuberculosis in
cattle. Dr. Cressey still affirms that
milk in the early stages of this disease is
not affected, and therefore not dangerous
until the milk glands become involved,
in which case the disease manifests its
presence by disordered conditions at
once noticeable.

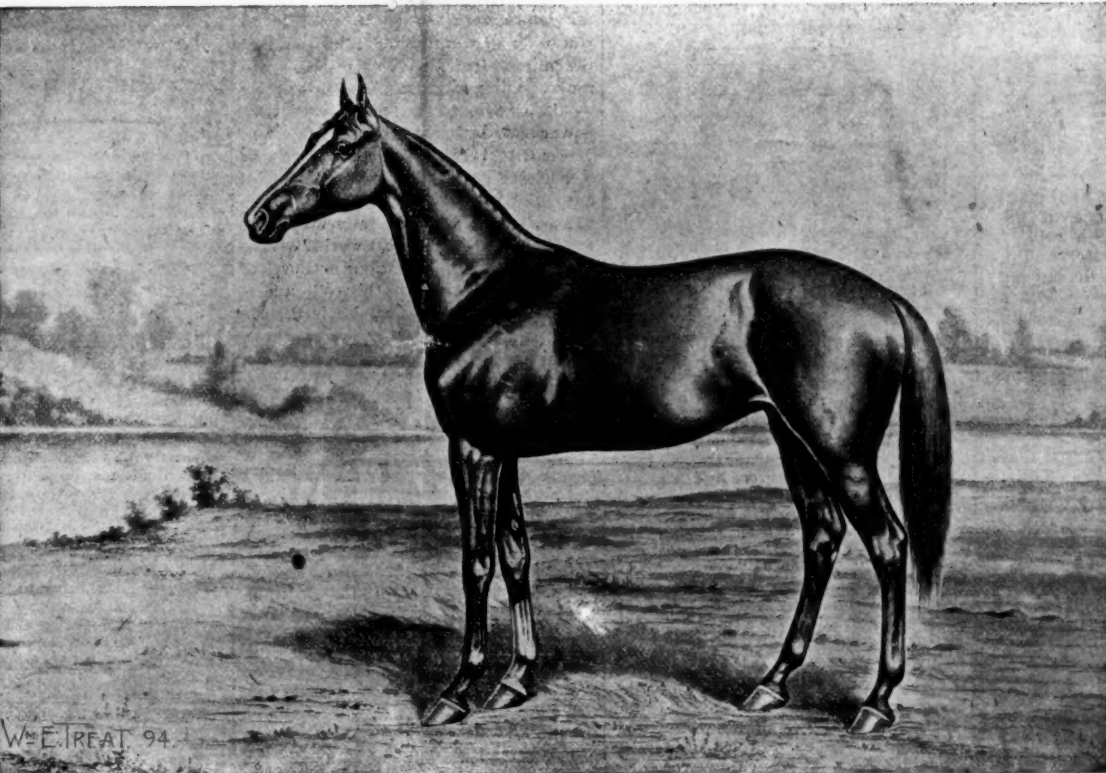
QUERY.

A subscriber asks what is good for
costiveness in a cow within a few weeks
of dropping her calf?

Answer: Feed laxative food—early cut
hay, raw potatoes, linseed meal, or some
of all three, according to the needs of the
animal fed. Diet is a better treatment
than drugs.



CAPTAIN 985. Imported French Coach Stallion.



LADY DICKSON. One Year Old, by Captain 985; dam, a Native Maine Mare.

The Road Horse Establishment of New England—Elmwood Farm, Lewiston Junction, Maine, Mr. J. S. Sanborn, Proprietor.

SACALINE AGAIN.

Inquiries are still abroad as to the
value of the new fodder plant named at
the head of this article. The spring
catalogues advertise it, and contain long
descriptions filled with the most ex-
travagant statements of its merits. We
have cautioned our readers against
accepting any of these stories, and
against investing in its seed or plants.

A French botanist first called atten-
tion to this plant. He reported it as
coming from an island in the sea of
Okhotsk, north of the Japan group, and
have the rainfall is heavy and atmos-
phere moist the year round. Prof.
Georgeson, of the Kansas Experiment
Station, reports a trial of this new plant
at that station. He says: "A plant of
such extraordinary productive powers as
stated in the French report, with possi-
bilities for usefulness as a forage plant,
deserves to be investigated. We there-
fore procured a dozen plants from
Pitcher & Manda, a nursery firm of New
Jersey, and planted them out in April
last. The plants, or rather roots, started
to grow promptly, but a late mild frost
killed the shoots to the ground, after
having reached a height of six to nine
inches. One-half of the plants did not
start to grow again; the remaining six
sent up feeble sprouts which reached a
height of eighteen to twenty inches
before the severe drought of the season
set in, in the latter half of July. When
the hot, dry weather came they ceased
to grow, lost their leaves, and appar-
ently succumbed entirely." The Professor
goes on to say that the results secured
in this one trial do not hold out much
promise of the enormous yields of
nutritious green fodder which seed cata-
logues would lead us to expect. He is
to give further trial, and with seeds
from different sources, but he adds,
"with little hopes of more favorable
results than before."

Prof. James Wilson, Iowa Agricul-
tural College, thus expresses his opinion
of sacaline: "The sacaline plant does
grow on our campus. It grows eight to
twelve feet high in a year, but has
never been experimented with as a fod-
der plant, nor do I believe it ever will
be successful in that direction. Prof. Han-

sen of this college, who traveled in
Russia last summer, consulted Prof.
Williams, of the Agricultural College of
Moscow, concerning it. They had
grown it there, and tried to feed it, but
the principal difficulty was, the cattle
would not eat it. There is so much talk
about it that we will do some experi-
menting with it next summer. But I
have no hope whatever of being able to
add it to our list of forage plants."

We again advise to let it alone.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer
CORN GROWING.

BY J. L. PEASE.

Dear Mr. Farmer: As some of my
friends have expressed a wish for me to
write an article on corn growing, I
thought with your permission I would
comply. I presume there are many
farmers in our good old State who can
and do raise more and better corn than
I, but if I can say or do anything that
will help out some of our farmers I am
sure I would be glad to do so, as I believe
we can grow corn in this part of Maine,
for less money than we can buy it.

Everything should be done to en-
courage farmers to grow all they can.
My land seems adapted to growing corn,
and it was after repeated failures at
raising potatoes and beans that I took to
corn growing. I came in possession of
a fifty acre lot a few years ago from
which the hay had been cut and sold for
some years, and was somewhat run out.
My method has been to plow up three
acres each year, after removing the
stones, breaking, if possible, just after
haying, and sowing to grain. Then in the
fall haul on what dressing I have and
plow it in. During the winter I draw
out more and pile it up, and in the
spring finish manuring it. I use thirty
loads of dressing to the acre. The
capacity of my cart is thirty bushels of
potatoes, so you can get an idea of the
amount I get on the ground. I use a
sixteen inch La Dow harrow and I keep
at it until it is fine and mellow. I plant
my corn in drills; rows three and a half
feet apart, using the "King of the Corn-

field" planters; variety of corn, "King
Philip."

Now, to my mind, if you want to grow
a big lot of corn on a given piece of
ground, drill it every time. I use from
twelve to fourteen quarts of seed to the
acre. I had rather it would be too
thick than too thin, for one can pull out
some if too thick. Have the rows just
as straight as you can every time. And
right here let me say, lest I forget it,
just as soon as you get the corn into the
ground put up your lines to keep the
corn off, and they will stay off, and
have the lines directly in the rows as I
will explain farther along. Stakes not
over three long.

Now as to fertilizers I use the Ameri-
cans, Williams and Clark, six to seven
hundred to the acre, as that does the
best for me. Then as soon as the corn
is up I start the Thomas smoothing har-
row. Now don't you see by having your
lines to keep the crows off on the line
of the row they don't interfere with the
harrow so much. About three days
later go on to it again with the same.
Then you can take the cultivator and
keep that a going as often as you
want to. I never go over nine
times with twice.

Now I have done my part to have a
good field of corn, and I will tell you
old Dame Nature has always done hers.
I have never, since I have pursued this
method, failed to raise less than one
hundred bushels of ears to the acre.
Last year I planted just three acres,
measured ground, and harvested five
hundred and twenty-seven bushels of
nice sound corn. The year before on the
same amount of ground, three hundred
bushels of ears. An old gentleman visit-
ing me last summer, went to see the
corn, came back and said that he had
been all around it, but as he had no com-
pass and couldn't see the sun that day,
he didn't dare to try to go through it.
I could not reach the top of the stalks
by very near a foot. A friend speaking
one day of using the harrow on corn
said he couldn't see how the harrow
would kill the weeds and not kill the
corn, but there we have it. In having
the ground perfectly pulverized, using a
horse planter, the row is pressed down
some two inches, and as the harrow

doesn't go into the ground only about
one and a half inches, it does not dis-
turb the corn.

I would say if you want corn planted
the best possible way it can be done,
use a horse planter every time. I think
in none of the past four or five years has
there been more weeds on the three
acres of corn land at harvest time than
would load a common wheelbarrow
once. I think there is more money in
growing corn than potatoes in the cen-
tral and southern part of our State.
The fact is it is all fed, ears and
stover. One half of the feed of my
six cows is corn stalks. And the
pleasure there is in seeing it grow and
the harvesting, yes, I will say it—the
husking—that is what I wanted to say.
One year ago 112 of our friends came in
and we husked 300 bushel in just one
hour and fifty minutes, and from that
time till one o'clock we had a social
time at supper. There is lots of satis-
faction, too, in asking our friends out
to see the old corn barn just fairly
crowded with golden grain.

I guess, friend editor, you would just
like to have me stop and so I will, but if
anyone wants any more of the particulars
I will try and give them later.

Ezeler.

For the Maine Farmer.
DISEASED CATTLE.

Interesting Farming Suggestions.
BY H. G. ABBOTT.

Mr. Editor: The legislators are about
to return to their constituents, to receive
their verdict as good or bad servants.
As it is well known that only about a
dozen members in all the legislature
direct legislation, the farmers have been
respectfully treated by the professional
members, and have made a very credit-
able showing, and are gaining in their
influence.

The disease attacking cows is the most
important of anything the community
has to contend with, for whether pure
or impure, milk is indispensable in every
family, from the infant to the oldest
person in the family, and there is no
way to detect it. I am fully satisfied
that the disease was, and is now, brought
out by exciting food and close confine-
ment, from the cow to the calf. More

air, more exercise, more sun, less im-
ported feed, more clover and mixed hay,
and oats cut green for fodder in winter,
with roots. Dr. Boutelle of Waterville,
a few years before his death, had a fine
herd of Jersey cows, and was noted for
making nice butter, both in color and
flavor. When asked how he made such
yellow butter, he said he colored it in
the cow by feeding carrots. At that
time tuberculosis was not known. I am
fully satisfied that this disease is bred
in our State in the large establishments
by exciting feed, both to cow and calf,
and close confinement.

At the time of the disease of the cows
at the State College at Orono, I visited
the stable there. I found the stable
very close, and the air bad. On the
north side of the barn was a row of calf
pens, about five feet square, away from
the sun and light. In these pens were
calves of all ages, with no yard room to
caper in, and eating exciting and fatten-
ing food. A few days after, I met Presi-
dent Fernald at Augusta, and asked
him if he did not think a close stable
and high feeding had something to do
about this disease. His reply was, "I
have been thinking about that." The
cow has been treated too much as a
machine, to get the greatest amount of
milk and butter out of her, and the calf
fed too high, to make him fat, so as to
sell for a big price. I have had an ex-
perience in keeping from 10 to 14 cows,
selling milk and butter, but never had
a sick cow. That was twenty years ago.
I never put them up in the summer
season, but had a large yard, with open
sheds. Always kept salt in the shed,
with a sprinkling of sulphur.

As the calves are now coming along,
and some of them are to be raised, to
keep the stock up, it is important to
teach them to drink. My way is to take
a pail, and milk from the cow what is
sufficient, and have a man to hold the
calf around its body, and put its head
into the pail, and with one hand open
its mouth, and let it suck your fingers,
and then slip them out of its mouth a
few times, with the hand, and they will
drink alone. In this way they can run
in the pasture with the cow. The
rubber teat is a nuisance. They will
never get weaned, but will suck every
old rag they get at.

No. Vassalboro.

OUR NATION'S DANGER.

[Paper read at York Fougona Grange, Mar.
14, by Mrs. J. O. Harmon of Buxton.]

I will divide my subject in three parts.
The first is our prosperity. Our nation's
history furnishes a striking analogy. If
the Jews in their day could say "He has
not dealt so with any nation," surely
Americans of the present day can make the
same pious statement. God visited the
Pilgrim Fathers in Europe and delivered
them from kingly and priestly oppression.
His good hand led them into this goodly
land where they were enabled to found
a government based upon righteousness,
liberty and equality. Let us take a
hasty review of our history of the past
30 years. In 1863, our 3,000,000 of cap-
tives in a way that human wisdom never
could have devised, were set at liberty;
1867, Alaska was purchased and our
country is brought within 25 miles of
Asia; 1869, the great transcontinental
railway was built; between 1880 and 1890,
the maximum of immigration was
reached, and the dream of the Pilgrim
Fathers of making America an asylum
for the oppressed of all lands was realized.
In 1890, or less than 200 years
after our independence had been achieved,
we became the richest of all
nations; 1890, we were farming in a
small way, raising a limited amount of
the cereals and shipping a little cotton
to England. Now, one of the valleys
lying between the Missouri and the
Rocky Mountains sends annually 600,-
000,000 bushels of grain to the market,
and the State of Texas raises half as
much cotton as was raised in the whole
country 30 years ago.

Now just here we notice a spirit of
unrest among the laboring classes, we
hear of strikes all about us; these people
are reaching out after something they
never dreamed of a few years ago. There
ought to be neither poverty nor suffering
in America. This great wealth has not
been given us for hoarding, but to lift up
all classes of our country. If we do not
do this it will become a curse and hasten
our ruin. Our two great dangers lie in
the evils following foreign immigration.
America is the country to which the op-
pressed of every nation look with long-
ing eyes. America is made the alms
house, the hospital, the work shop into
which is cast the lame and lazy, the un-
fortunate and diseased, the honest poor
and hungry of the world.

In the last 30 years there have been over
10,000,000 of foreigners landed on our
shores. Chicago with a population of
1,000,000 has more than 700,000 foreign-
ers. New York is governed by its
foreign population. Our New England
cities are fast becoming foreign cities,
and the pure homes of the Puritans are
passing into the hands of strangers.

The last danger and perhaps the great-
est of all, is the one arising from the
liquor traffic. This monster, not content
with breaking the hearts of thousands
of mothers, not content with shortening
[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Since
A. D.
1810.

of the public to so great
it has stood upon
and transmitted the
The best evidence of
it is steadily increasing.
your father, Dr. Johnson,
in sale. I have sold it ever
and popularity from
Maine, Jan., 1891.
at Dr. A. Johnson, whose
every genuine bottle of
Eminent, in the month of
my store some of the same,
my customers with it ever
and with increasing sales,
family for sprains, coughs,
and consider it the best
cure for all ailments.
every bottle.
Druggists. Pamphlet free.
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A Run-down Farm Brought Up

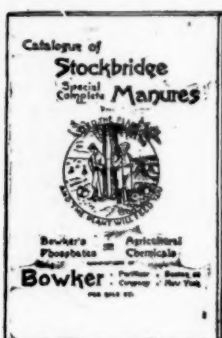


"Can I bring a 'worn-out' piece of land into paying condition by fertilizers alone?" is a question often asked by farmers. Mr. E. B. True, of Newport, Vt., makes an interesting statement on this point. He writes:—

"In 1887 I purchased 40 acres of land that was considered worn out. In fact, it had been cropped without fertilizer of any kind until it did not produce enough to pay for harvesting; and for several years before I bought it it had been abandoned as worthless. In the season of 1888 I summer-tilled the most of it, removing all the stones, and applied a dressing of mill ashes.

"This land I planted to potatoes three years in succession, 1888, 1889, and 1890, applying each year about 1,000 lbs. of Bowker's Stockbridge Manure. My crops averaged over 200 bushels per acre. In 1891 I sowed this land to oats, applying 15 loads of manure per acre with Kemp's manure-spreader. This would be about 3 3/4 cords, which was all the stable manure that was applied. My crop of oats averaged 50 bushels per acre, weighing fully 40 lbs. per bushel. In 1892 on 25 acres I cut fully 100 tons of hay; and my first crop in 1893 was over 2 tons per acre, but owing to dry weather my second crop was not over half a ton. In 1892 I turned under some of my clover sod, and planted to corn and potatoes. On 14 rows of corn, 70 rods long (about 1 1/8 acres), I harvested 1,060 bundles of corn, weighing, when green, 45 lbs. per bundle, or 20 tons per acre. On an average, 5 bundles gave a bushel of corn, or nearly 200 bushels of ears per acre. No manure was used on this except Bowker's. I know from experience that land that is run down can be brought to a high state of cultivation by the use of commercial fertilizers alone, and much cheaper than by buying manure. The best is always the cheapest; and, if I had my way, I would have it

against the law to offer any 'cheap' fertilizers for sale."



The Stockbridge Manures, being made "double strength,"

are undoubtedly the cheapest fertilizers to use for restoring the fertility that has been drained away by repeated cropping, because there is less to handle per acre, and they will be found as "lasting" as the same money value of stable manure. Our catalogue contains reports of some very interesting experiments along this line, and it will pay every business farmer to read them all through.

We send it free.

BOWKER

FERTILIZER COMPANY,

43 Chatham Street, Boston.
27 Beaver Street, New York.



Woman's Department.

LOST TYPE.—No. 1.

The two women sat on a bench under an apple tree, at the side of the orchard, shelling peas for dinner. Not far away, on the back doorstep, a Maltese cat was washing his white mittens and deliberately rubbing them over his whiskers in a suggestive manner, as if he had dined to-day before the usual hour. A cock and hen were jubilant over a new egg in the barn at hand, and when, after having noisily announced the event, their uproar ceased, you heard the s-s-s of the crickets in the grass; the lazy hum in the air of the slow sailing flies, and the monotonous drone of diligent bees in the old fashioned garden close by, whose sweets revealed the fact that the owner thereof was as ancient in her tastes as the perfumes in her garden.

The plethoric green pods in the one basket steadily grew less, while, crushed and fragrant, they as steadily accumulated in the other. Suddenly a step sounded on the gravel walk, and the elder woman hastily looked up. Seeing who the comer was, she exclaimed, "I declare, Victoria Matilda Elizabeth, if there isn't Doctor Moses Osa Eliphalet Von Rooter coming to make a call on us this time o' day. I didn't know either of us was sick, did you? I'm glad I washed them best greens before we begun to shell these peas. I hope he won't stay long, and you see if, before he goes, he doesn't call me a lost type."

"Good morning, doctor," said she, in a cheerful, vigorous voice, as she moved nearer the basket, to make room for him on the bench beside her.

"This is my niece, Victoria Matilda Elizabeth Shorthorn. I don't know as I have mentioned all of her christian names," she added, with a broad smile, as the doctor and the young woman shook hands. "She is sister Sophia Elizabeth's daughter," she continued, "and she was given the two clean names, and she couldn't graduate at any first-class, fust-and-feather university unless she took one or two more, so as we thought it more than likely that some of the second or third sons of English nobility might take a fancy to her, along with some of her father's American money, she took the name of Victoria."

"A bright idea," laughed the doctor. "The younger sons of 'Milord' are about as numerous now in America as were the 'tramps' in '94."

"Perhaps," said the young woman, in an old womanish way, "I shall prefer to spend my father's money on an upward career for myself, rather than on a downward career for 'Milord's' son."

"A most sensible course to pursue," said Dr. Von Rooter. "Do you know anybody hereabouts, except your aunt?"

"Only the Blounts—Isadore Mary Cabot and Caroline Juliette Lilliock-walnut," replied Victoria Matilda Elizabeth. "I cycled over to call upon them this morning," she continued, "but they were not in."

"Gone on a shoot?" asked the doctor. "Yes; the servant informed me they

were gone for a couple of days' fly in their electric, etherial sky-scraper. They were intending to try for a little amusement in wild eagle shooting by their motor rifles, somewhere in the neighborhood of Lake Superior; but if they did not find any game of that sort in the lake region, they would repair to Washington, D. C., where the unweary eagles are always screaming around, and are quite willing to be shot."

"Yes, Miss—Miss—ah! excuse me, I cannot recall your numerous christian names," stammered the doctor.

"Do not try," interposed Aunt Dorothy Melinda, "we call her 'Nolly' because she knows so much; you can use a friend's freedom and do the same."

"Ah, thank you Miss Dorothy Melinda," he sighed, "You are a lost type; such a comfort to meet one now and then. Do you not think so, Miss Nolly?"

"Certainly, yes," she answered, "if their grammar isn't as generally bad as Aunt Dorothy Melinda's."

"Respect for your betters and elders is not included in the curriculum of the universities of 1900," remarked Miss Dorothy Melinda, with her broad smile, and then ingeniously changed the conversation by the question to the doctor, "You are not very busy now-a-days are you?"

"No mam," he replied, "the people are so generally healthy in these days that medical men have a dull time, and you know our business has suffered from over stuffing like any other business with which the yankees have had anything to do. Every endowed school and college sprouted a medical department until young doctors were as plenty on the face of the earth as was Pharaoh's lice in the days of Moses."

Miss Victoria Matilda Elizabeth shuddered at the doctor's comparison and said in a strained tone, "I hoped to meet you and Madam Von Rooter at church yesterday."

"I am sorry you were disappointed Miss—ah—ah Nolly. We might have gone to church but I rode over to call upon Barbara Blanche Arabella Flax-top."

"And the doctor told off the names on his fingers like a catholic counting his beads, and 'I believe Madam Teresa Maria Loquacia did not go because she dia not feel like it. You need not look so severe at me, Dorothy Melinda," he laughed, "I drove my horse to make the call."

"I only use my motor wheel on Sunday, for long runs or great speed."

"It seems like a far away thought, or an indistinct dream; somewhere I have heard that name," Miss Victoria Matilda Elizabeth remarked, musingly.

"What name?" asked Miss Dorothy Melinda.

"Aurelia Amanda Cordelia Burnnot," replied Victoria Matilda Elizabeth.

"Very likely," returned Miss Dorothy Melinda. "She was your mother's school friend years ago, so you didn't find her in any of the dead language novels you have been translating."

"Yes, but what about her? Wasn't there something tragic connected with her?" asked Victoria Matilda Elizabeth.

"Yes, but it was a too common tragic to be wondered at, unless you call it tragic to see a woman take entire leave of her wits when she never had any too many," said Miss Dorothy Melinda.

"Hark!" she exclaimed, "There, that electric cooker is behaving itself like the plumb, grand nuisance that it is. I would give more for my mother's old cook stove, or my great grandmother's brick oven and fire-place, than all this new fangled stuff that you could stack between here and the moon now."

"How very antiquated you are, Aunt Dorothy Melinda! It is more modern, and much more proper," she added, with emphasis, "when speaking of our progenitors, to say our ancestors, 1st and 3d, and to speak of the new moon as the latest crescent," commented Victoria Matilda Elizabeth.

"When will you be this way again?" exclaimed Miss Dorothy Melinda, in mock consternation. "My mother was my mother, her mother was my granny, and her mother was my biggest granny, and they were all grannies to me. The moon is still new until it falls, and our grannies and the heavens do not change, if the styles on earth do, and the modes of expressing old ideas grow modern. Come, help me fix that pole business to the electric cook, so we can have dinner some time before sundown, and I will tell you about Aurelia Amanda Cordelia Burnnot's tragic after dinner."

HANNAH BAKER.

SPRING FABRICS AND FASHIONS.

Silk crepon is a beautiful, artistic weave in varied soft colorings and charming patterns. The smooth-faced melange suitings are in dainty tints and attractive styles, in stripes, checks and plain weaving, fashioning house and street costumes of most desirable fashion. The Scotch chevrons are found especially satisfactory for shopping and traveling costumes.

The pretty Parkhill zephyrs and crepons are beautiful weaves, fine and soft, and charming in colors and designs, in stripes, checks and fancy plaids. Toile du Nord is a popular and favorite weave in pink and green, gray and brown, and various attractive blendings.

Stylish models for fashioning these beautiful fabrics are illustrated in the March Delineator, being fully described, as are many fine styles for charming toilettes, and the patterns are always reliable. Varied and elegant are the new styles of dress fabrics in the most beautiful weaves and colorings, in plain, fancy and novelty goods, affording an almost unlimited choice. There are varied and beautiful weaves to suit the tastes and styles of all.

The pretty crepons are dainty and artistic in their many colorings and patterns, the mohair crepon showing both plain and crinkled effects, and are much in demand for street and house costumes.

Perfectly smooth goods in attractive styles, checks, stripes and figures in all the new shades are the pretty melange suitings. Chevrons are found especially desirable for shopping and traveling costumes, the soft weave in its mode shades much in vogue for general utility and practical wear.

Taffeta-plisse is a new and beautiful fabric, much admired and unrivaled for silk bodices; its elegant stripes alternating with satin stripes in softly blending colorings and exquisite designs. This beautiful new fabric is in three grades, according to designs, at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 per yard.

Faille taffeta is another new weave; it is glossy like taffeta, but with a cord-like faille, and has chene figures. Pluette is a waterproof serge, a very serviceable and useful fabric, heavier than any similar material, and destined to high rank as a waterproof material; it will fashion a costume for house, street, mountain or seashore wear, at once stylish, beautiful and serviceable.

Among the most desirable of fabrics eminently satisfactory for traveling gowns, pluette will doubtless achieve great popularity.

There appears an innumerable variety of elegant dress goods in Strawbridge & Clothier's fabrics, affording an almost unlimited choice of elegant weaves, plain, fancy, and high class novelties in newest and choicest styles, weaves and mixtures in complete lines of shades of every color and combinations of colors.

The beautiful new China silks are striped, figured and dotted in rich and attractive designs upon light and dark ground. The Gros de Lourdés silks are novel and beautiful, and much admired for street costumes. The reliability of Cutter's silks for excellent wearing qualities makes them especially desirable and satisfactory, and a silk skirt need not be an "expensive luxury" if the weave is selected, proving of lasting satisfaction, useful, beautiful and durable.

Organdies and batistes are again in the front for summer gowns, their soft, dainty texture, their beauty and serviceability being marked attributes.

A. E. W.

"Success is the reward of merit" not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years, people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood-purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

Young Folks' Column.

Dear Boys and Girls: I thought I would be sensible and keep silent, but I occasionally find myself thinking out little speeches, which I would like to deliver to the boys who think we are so inferior. If we really are so inferior, why do you boys like us so well? It is the tendency of mankind to seek a higher level than his own, so that he may better himself. Good for you, Tom and Frank H. Moseley. I am glad to see you take a stand with us. You are sensible boys, and I think there are many more who inwardly agree with you, but do not dare to show their colors. I think they only slurred us to hear themselves talk, and see what we would say, for they knew we would resent their speeches. If all the boys were like R. A. G., I am sure I would disown my brother at once, as much as I think of him. If some of the fault-finding boys who think we can't do anything could eat some of my pies that I made to-day, I feel sure you would change your tune. Boys, stand right in their places, but they need not brag about their being smarter, for that's where you are mistaken. Now, R. A. G., I think the wisest course for you to pursue is to apologize to us for your rash sayings, and find some things to get well acquainted with her. You will be wiser and happier. Perhaps you are a refused swain, or have dyspepsia. Let us make allowances for these troubles. If you had a nice little sister of whom you thought the world, you would have taken a second thought about your rude words, and never would have made them public. Not the snappish, frivolous kind of girls, do I mean. The boys can take most of the blame on their shoulders for being hateful to them, and making them speak crossly.

Jack, you should not condemn us all because one of your girl acquaintances was not perfect. We don't claim to be perfect, but we are not inferior to the boys. Perhaps you were the cause of some of the inattention this girl was blamed for. As for the girls not being able to whistle like the boys, dear me! I'll wager I can beat most of you. Of course the great boys who have lungs as powerful as steam engines can make more noise, but not so much music. Now, about the girls not being able to go home alone. I can truthfully say we are able to paddle our own canoe without any of your help. And if we want anything of the horrid boys, there comes once in four years a chance to ask you to escort us home. As for our not having girl, as you call it, I am sure we have as much in comparison to our numbers of point as you have, and some of us more. We are surely to be pitied if we don't know as much as the boys.

I have for pets two coon cats; they are as full of fun as one could imagine cats to be. I have passed my eighteenth birthday, and can truthfully say I do not like to wash dishes. I had rather go to the washtub for the same length of time. It must be, Davis, that you were not blessed with that privilege when you were younger. Most of us have been blessed to death. How many of the girls of this column can paint? I have painted several large and some small pictures, the most of which are pretty. I think the snow pictures which sparkle are about as pretty as any. I have painted two. I like to paint roses about as well as anything else, if it does take fussing. If all the little things were omitted everywhere, I am afraid some of the great things would come up amongst the missing.

We have not had very much good coasting here this winter. There were only a few days that the crust was good

to coast on, and then one must walk carefully (and not weigh over 200 pounds), or they would break through. There are no roads over the long hills near here. There has been some fine skating, which I have enjoyed very much. I intend to go to school this spring. There will be nearly a hundred scholars and four teachers. We have jolly times, and are sorry when school closes, which will not be till the last of April.

The answer to Bo-peep's second conundrum is, when it is ajar. The hottest city is Quito, a city in South America. I think the answer to Edwin J. Miller's problem is 20 lbs. The answer to Philip A. Quimby's second riddle is a tree. The answer to Bertha Taylor's last conundrum is, because he crew so (Crusoe). Will close with a few conundrums: When is a vegetable not a vegetable? When is a hat not a hat? When is a cow not a cow? What is the Board of Education? Why does a man's hair grow gray sooner than his moustache? Yours truly, CHERRY.

East Wilton.

Dear Young Friends: I think R. A. G. deserves a chromo for the interest he has created in the young folks' column and I don't believe he could have done that one of those inferior boys can sew, knit and even crochet and knit lace, and when it cooking I can make a pie that would make them all sick with envy. I admire those smart girls who can saw wood, harness horses, but say, fellows, wouldn't it be fun to see them try to drive a nail or shoot a rabbit. I think the answer to Squib's riddle is because it is the grub that makes the butterfly; and I should say the man called his rooster Robinson because that was his name, but I wish Bertha Taylor would send the answer to the other one if some one else doesn't. Why don't some of the young folks send some historical or geographical question; for instance, how they would like it if the boys should all say the same thing? Bluebell says it doesn't require many brains to cut wood and dig potatoes; neither does it to sweep and wash dishes. 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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895.

TERMS.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Ma. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Lincoln county.
Ma. J. W. KILLGORE is now calling upon our
subscribers in Arrostook county, New Brun-
swick and Nova Scotia.
Ma. T. J. CARLIS is now calling upon our
subscribers in York county during March and
April.The State tax assessed this year by
the legislature imposes a tax of 2½
mills on a dollar, and amounts in the
aggregate to \$813,072.30.A pine log was recently taken into
Monson that scaled 3500 feet. Old
Maine appears to hold her own pretty
well as the Pine Tree State.Dr. J. F. Hill of this city, of the large
publishing firm of Vickery & Hill, is
announced by his friends as candidate
for nomination for Governor.The agricultural department has dis-
covered that some Congressmen sell the
seeds furnished them for their constitu-
ents. One member is found to have
realized \$75 for his quota. It is gratify-
ing to know that somebody has made
something out of those Washington seeds.As the result of a movement started
by Bishop McGillicuddy, Duluth will adopt
Detroit's plan of a public farm, and will
devote several acres of city, and private
property to raising potatoes, onions and
other vegetables for the city poor.
Mayor Lewis and others will give several
acres for this purpose. Workhouse
prisoners will be compelled to work on
the farms.Grocers and poultrymen should take
notice. The lined egg bill has become
the law of Maine, and hereafter it is
prohibited to sell such without making
their character known to the purchaser.
The bill prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine
in imitation of butter has also
passed both branches, and has
become a law, after which oleo will
be obliged to sail under its own colors,
instead of the flag of yellow.Memorial Day in Chicago is to be
celebrated by the dedication there of a
monument to the Confederate dead who
were buried in northern fields. Northern
and southern men joined in contribu-
tions to the fund, and Federal and Con-
federate generals will participate in the
exercises of dedication. A car load of
flowers will be sent from Savannah,
Atlanta, New Orleans and other southern
cities will make contributions.Evidently the court at Bangor doesn't
look upon the unfortunate affair at
North Carmel as murder. Charles F.
Thompson, the fratricide, who killed
his brother at North Carmel, was
arraigned before Judge Vose, of the
Bangor Municipal Court, Wednesday,
Col. Jasper Hutchins appearing as his
counsel. He was charged with man-
slaughter, and pleaded not guilty, and
waived a hearing. The judge found
probable cause, and he was bound over
to the August term of court in the sum
of \$1000. Fred T. Hall and J. P. Tucker
are his bondsmen. Thompson returned
to his home as soon as released.Germany seems to be taking second
thought in the matter of excluding
American beef. The State council, last
week, discussed the question of prohib-
iting the importation of American cattle,
but decided not to recommend any new
measures. Probably Germany sees that
she cannot maintain a state of unfrien-
dliness with this country very long.
Just now, she finds she wants some
changes made in the extradition treaty,
and it is best to be courteous until this
matter is settled—by which time, doubt-
less, something else will come up.
Meanwhile, she has probably taken notice
of the retaliation business which
American papers have been holding up
very prominently, and since she doesn't
want a 10 per cent. discrimination im-
posed on her exports to this country,
she probably realizes that it is just as
well to keep on good terms with us.
The Philadelphia Bulletin thinks that
the beef exclusion business was a blun-
der, and that it will probably be ac-
knowledgeed as such before long.Brigadier General Adam Badeau,
whose death is announced, at the age of
63, was born in New York city, in 1831,
and his early life was devoted to writing
for magazines and newspapers. He
volunteered to lead a charge at Port
Hudson, in which he was wounded in
the foot. For this service he was given
a commission, and made aid to Gen.
T. W. Sherman. He was afterward
transferred to Grant's staff, and re-
mained with him as the end of the
fighting, and remained with Grant until
March, 1869, when he was retired with
the brevet of Brigadier General. A
little later Grant sent him as Secretary
of Legation to London; in 1870 he went
to Madrid as a member of special dis-
patches; then was filled that post for 11
years. While he was holding the consul-
ship, he was offered by President
Grant the place of Minister to Belgium,
but declined, and by President Garfield
was nominated charge d'affaires at
Copenhagen, but his name was with-
drawn at his own request. In May,
1882, he was sent as Consul General to
Havana, and he resigned in April, 1884.
After Gen. Grant's death, Badeau drew
severe criticism on himself for writing of
the principal merit for the writing of
the general's memoirs, in which the
universal judgment, as well as the evi-
dence, was against him, and his action
was regarded as one of gross ingratitude
toward his patron.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A case that affects the public, and the
publishers of newspapers as well, was
decided last week in the Supreme
Judicial Court in this city, Judge Wis-
well presiding.Mr. Winslow B. Marston, a citizen of
Waterville, aged about 75 years, brought
a suit against the publishers of the
Levee Journal for libel, the amount
of damages being placed at \$10,000. Mr.
Marston, who is a bachelor, lives a sort
of a hermit life, and in February, 1894,
the Journal published a write-up of Mr.
Marston and his home, embellished with
cuts. The article was written by Roy
Mathews of Waterville. The plaintiff
claimed that the article conveyed to the
public the idea that he lived in a barn,
with animals; that he was filthy, and did
not allow himself enough to eat, though
of sufficient means; that the article as
printed injured him in his good name and
reputation, and subjected him to the
ridicule and scorn of the people who had
before held him in high esteem. He also
said the defendants published an
alleged likeness of him, which was in
fact a caricature.The defendants admitted the publica-
tion of the article and picture set forth
in the writ, but said the words were true
and not libelous, and that they printed
them without malice. They also said
that the words were not susceptible of
any such interpretation as the plaintiff
put upon them. They also said that
the plaintiff consented to the interview,
and requested that it might be pub-
lished, and that the picture which they
published was the result of a photo-
graph for which the plaintiff sat at their
request. S. S. Brown and F. A. Waldron
of Waterville appeared for the plaintiff,
and H. M. Heath of Augusta and A. S.
Woodman for the defence. The case was
well prepared by the defence, not a loop-
hole being left. We heard the most of
the testimony, and never heard a more
slimy case. We don't think that Mr.
Marston, unaided by the suggestion of
some pettifoggers, would have thought of
bringing the case.Judge Wiswell's careful and impartial
charge instructed the jury as to law.
He ruled out several of the remarkable
innuendoes in the plaintiff's writ, declar-
ing that the words in the article were
incapable of the meaning attributed to
them by the plaintiff's counsel. If the
truth of words alleged to be libelous
is proven, said the Judge, that is a com-
plete justification, unless it can be shown
that they were written with a corrupt or
malicious motive, or with a reckless dis-
regard of the plaintiff's rights and the
effect of the words upon him. The
burden of proving the truth of the words
falls upon the defendant. The burden
of proving malice falls on the plaintiff.
If there was malice in the writer of the
article, the publishers are responsible for
its malice, though they have none. The
Judge's charge practically threw the
picture out of the case.The jury were only out about an hour,
and brought in a verdict of "not guilty."
A libel case is always a difficult one
to try. Many elaborate and learned dis-
quisitions have been written upon the
law of libel as applied to the public
press, and a multitude of hair-splitting
theories advanced; and that to give full
consideration and due weight to all the
intricacies entering into a libel case, it
would be necessary to have a jury of
experts.Just to what an extent a private citizen's
habits of life, his manners, his
habits of cleanliness or uncleanness,
may be paraded in the newspaper, and
thus laid bare to public view, is a some-
what difficult and delicate question.
And then it is another question how
long a person can live like a hermit,
violating all the known laws of society,
wallowing in the filth and mire of his
surroundings, and of his own making,
without being a subject of comment,
coming within the radius of the search-
light of the public press, that mirror of
truth, without which the world would
lapse into a semi-barbaric state.As the world is constituted, and as we
live under a form of government regu-
lated by law, a person cannot live just
as he pleases, and he cannot do just as
he pleases, neither in this world or any
other world that we know about. He
cannot be an extreme or a nuisance
long, without attracting the attention of
the ever alert newspaper man or the
officers of the law. And when a news-
paper unearths anything of a public
character that ought to be abated or
regulated—when it suggests measures
of reform—and turns upon all matters
the electric light of truth, it is a public
benefactor. And who would cripple
such a blessing by libel suits?Take, for illustration, the great cities.
How many murderers have been hunted
down, how many offenders against the
law and the rights of man have been de-
tected and brought to justice by enter-
prising newspapers. These newspapers
are the exponents and defenders of the
best thoughts of the times; and it is
in the interests of fairness and common
honesty that it is growing in re and
more difficult to cripple the power of the
press, and stifle its freedom of utterance
by the fear and vexation of libel suits.
We deem it to be in the interests of a
free, courageous and untrammelled press
that twelve intelligent men, comprising
a Kennebec jury, have rendered their
unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in the
case referred to above.The directors of Rigby Park have
strong hope of capturing the New Eng-
land fair. In order to get it, the man-
agement will have to raise \$10,000, to be
expended in erecting additional build-
ings, to contain 425 cattle stalls, 225
sheep pens and 25 pens for swine. The
fair will be held Aug. 27, 28, 29 and 30.
It is expected that the city government
will offer the free use of City Hall for
the manufacturing and mechanical dis-
play.Mrs. A. J. Baird, a prominent Christian
Scientist, is in custody, at Kansas
City, in connection with the death, Sat-
urday, of Harvey M. Bosworth, Vice
President of the Beatham Manufacturing
Co. For six days Bosworth was in
charge of the Christian Scientists, and
when two doctors were called he was
unconscious and dying.

Dr. Caleb Strong Whitman.

Dr. Caleb Strong Whitman of Gardiner
died in that city, Saturday. The de-
ceased was born in Boston, April 12th,
1830. His ancestors were among the
earliest settlers in Massachusetts who
emigrated from England. His father
was Judge Benjamin Whitman of Boston,
an able lawyer, and who became dis-
tinguished in his profession.Dr. Whitman graduated at Harvard
College in 1851. For several years he
practiced medicine in South Boston. In
1853 he abandoned his profession and re-
moved to Gardiner, where he had since
resided, living a retired life with his
family.He was a man of unusual originality
of thought, of decided ability, and thor-
oughly independent in his views. He
naturally possessed a scientific mind,
and devoted much attention to mineral-
ogy and meteorology. His cabinet of
minerals cost him several thousand dol-
lars, and numbers over 10,000 distinct
specimens from all parts of the world;
many of them are so rare that they
cannot be duplicated. He was a man of
scholarly attainments, and delighted in
the companionship of books, from which
he was able to quote at will. He was
the oldest living member, at the time of
his death, of the Ancient and Honorable
Artillery Company of Boston. In his
religious belief he was a Congregationalist,
and was a member of that church in
Gardiner. He was three times married,
and is survived by his wife, a son and
daughter. His son, who is by his first
wife, is the well known journalist, W. E.
S. Whitman, (Toby Candor), of this city.

The City Government.

A special meeting of the new city
government of Augusta was held on
Monday evening, at which time Mayor
Milliken gave his address, calling at-
tention to the needs of the various de-
partments. He stated that during the
past year a deficiency of \$17,000 had been
paid, and the city debt cut down \$9000.
The net city debt is now \$281,639.25.The Mayor recommends the continu-
ation of the permanent work on the
streets and sewers; the maintenance of
the schools and fire department up to
their present high standard; the proper
care of the poor and needy; and an an-
nual appropriation for the Lithgow
factory, so that it may be absolutely
free to the public.In joint convention of the two branches,
Charles R. Choate was elected over-
seer of the Poor. An order was passed
for the erection of a barn at the almshouse,
and the city engineer was appointed as
engineer of Cushman steam fire engine.The following regular police officers
were appointed and confirmed: Benja-
min F. McFarland, William L. Thomp-
son, Frank E. Chase, Paschal M. Brann,
Special Agents, L. L. and J. P. M. M.
Kenney, Gideon Mathieu, Andrew J.
Nicholas, Frank Winter, Paul Pomeroy,
Horace Cony, A. B. Perkins, James E.
Dinsmore, Elmer E. Kimball, R. C.
Grady, James Merrill, W. F. Spear, El-
bridge Lehr.

Disaster to Richmond.

Burglars effected an entrance to the
post office in Richmond, Tuesday morn-
ing about 2.15 o'clock, and secured about
\$150 and several dollars' worth of stamps.
An explosion probably from an attempt
to blow open the safe set the block afire.
Before the fire was extinguished, the store
fire building was gutted and nearly all
the contents destroyed or badly dam-
aged, including the stocks of G. E. Ames,
book store, periodicals, wall paper, West-
ern Union telegraph office and telephone
exchange; H. E. Ames, book store, and
periodicals; post office; G. R. Theo-
bald, postmaster; W. A. Voter, meat and
provisions; J. E. Flynn, tobacco and
cigars; and the Richmond public library.The Richmond Library Association had
rooms on the second floor, and its val-
uable library of 4000 volumes is damaged
to a considerable extent.The total loss by the fire will reach
\$20,000. It is divided as follows: Geo.
E. Ames, book store, \$1500; H. E. Ames,
book store, \$3000; Herbert Manser, book
and stationery, \$2500; insured, \$3000;
W. S. Voter, meat and provisions, \$500;
insured, \$400; W. H. Stuart, building,
\$3000; insured, \$2000; C. W. Jack,
building, \$1500; insured, \$1200; G. R.
Flynn, tobacco and cigars, \$500; no in-
surance. Western Union Telegraph of-
fice, loss not known. Post office fixtures,
\$1000; insured, \$700; public library, loss
several thousands, partially insured.The fire broke out on the second floor
of things, and those who could secured
temporary quarters.

Information Wanted.

Secretary McKee, of the State Board
of Agriculture, has asked the leading
agriculturists of Maine to give him in-
formation in answer to the following
questions:

1. Give number and value of farm stock as compared with last year.
2. Are the farms growing more self sustaining in the production of stock food?
3. Give your estimation of the cost of wintering farm animals as compared with former years.
4. What arrangements are being made for early marketing of stock?
5. How does the acreage of land plowed last fall compare with former years?
6. Will the quantity of corn grown this season be increased from that of 1894?
7. What are the prospects for the sweet corn crop?
8. If the sweet corn crop is to be reduced what are the reasons therefor?
9. Give quantity of stock fodder on hand as compared with last year at this time?

Farmers should be extremely cautious
in making contracts with outside par-
ties for the erection of creameries. All
things being equal, the farmers of Maine
can do better financially by dealing with
their own people—those with whom
they are acquainted. We hope they will
not pass through the bitter experience
in this business that some of our farmers
did a few years ago, when there was
nothing but loss. Parties go through
the farming communities and ask
farmers to subscribe for stock in
plants alleged to cost from \$5000 to
\$7000, when the A. L. and E. F. Goss
Co. of Lewiston will put in a better one
for \$3000. We hope our farmers will
not allow themselves to be caught
napping in this matter.One day last summer a German passed
a house in Annapolis and saw a pretty
girl in one of the windows. He was so
struck with her appearance that he en-
tered the house at once and asked the
girl's parents to marry her. They agreed
and the wedding took place the same
day. These facts were brought out re-
cently through a suit brought against the
man for beating his sister.Another victim of the miserable game
of football, George D. Bahen, the
Georgetown University football player,
who was injured in the last class
Thanksgiving day football game with
the Columbia Athletic Club team, died
at Washington, Tuesday.The Ferris wheel will remain in Chi-
cago. It will be re-erected on the north
side of the city and will be surrounded
by a building devoted to amusements.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Final Adjournment.

Senator Wiggins' bill to increase the
mill tax and reduce the per capita tax,
which stirred up considerable in the House,
Wednesday. The farmers supported it
generally, while the representatives from
large towns, which would be relieved
by the bill, were required to pay additional
tax, while the country would be relieved
proportionally, opposed it. The accept-
ance of the majority report of the com-
mittee was the question pending before
the House at the opening of the session,
Wednesday afternoon. The bill in-
creases the school mill tax to 13½ mills
on a dollar, and cuts down the per
capita tax from 30 cents per capita to 45
cents per capita. It received a passage,
61 to 51.In Senate, Thursday, bill to establish
a State commission on highways, and the
secretariat appropriation amendment, were
defeated without division.The Senate appropriated \$15,000 for
the building of a dormitory at the Nor-
mal School in Gorham, received a
passage.The House, Thursday, adhered to its
former action in passing the woman
suffrage bill.The committee reported ought to pass
on a bill providing for automatic signals
at crossings of highways and railroads;
same, Waldo Street Railroad Co.; legis-
lation inexpedient, requiring telephone
consent to maintain public telephones.The bill to regulate the practice of
medicine and surgery was taken up.
The House refused to indefinitely post-
pone the bill, by a vote of 65 to 48. It
was then passed to be engrossed, after
being amended so that no officers or
two members of the board should be
graduates of one chartered school of
medicine. The so-called "temperance
bill" was indefinitely postponed by a
vote of 63 to 19.In Senate, Friday, the European and
North American "land grab" was dis-
cussed upon the acceptance of the major-
ity report of the judiciary committee
against any legislation.The bill increasing the penalties for
liquor selling was indefinitely postponed
in concurrence with the House. The
Senate voted to adhere to its adverse
vote on the Wiggins school tax bill,
which was passed in the House, Thurs-
day. This kills the bill. The Senate
refused to reconsider the bill, which
the House, which refused to pass the
Y. M. C. A. exemption bill, and voted
to adhere. This also disposes of this
measure. The liquor agency bill was
passed, and an amendment offered by
Mr. Hume to allow the agencies to pur-
chase their own liquors being voted
down. The \$25,000 fish and game ap-
propriation received a passage in con-
currence with the House.The House, Friday, the committee on
mineralogy and mining reported ought not
to pass on the bill for mineralogical survey
of the State.The measure to remove the county
seat of York county from Alfred to Bid-
den, was taken up, and discussed at length,
and voted down in concurrence with the
Senate, 83 to 27.Both branches adjourned to Monday
afternoon.In Senate, Monday, the bill providing
for the election of Mayor of Bangor by
plurality was engrossed. The tax bill
for 1896, 2½ mills, (\$731,941.70) was
passed. The ten and a half inch lobster
law the year round was enacted.Bill act to establish a State board of
education, passed to be engrossed by the
Senate, came back from the House in-
definitely postponed. It was indefinitely
postponed in concurrence.The bill authorizing Orville D. Lam-
bard to erect a wharf in tide waters in
Augusta, was indefinitely postponed in
both branches.In House, Monday, the resolve was
passed appropriating \$8000 for the erec-
tion of another cottage at the State Re-
formatory, passed to be engrossed by the
Senate. This is outside of the regular
appropriation.In Senate, Tuesday, the medical regis-
tration bill (in a mild form compared
with those defeated in former years),
passed in concurrence with the House,
by a vote of 14 to 10. The result passed
both branches giving Adjutant General
Connor \$1000 in recognition of his ser-
vice in the war.The Senate recalled from the Governor
the bill relating to inequalities of taxa-
tion in Cape Elizabeth, and indefinitely
postponed it. The bill to exempt agri-
cultural societies from taxation met with
the same fate.The House, Tuesday, made quick work
of the bill relating to the highway com-
mission, and passed it most emphatically.
The bill relating to registering of veteri-
nary surgeons was also defeated.The House adopted Mr. Savage's
amendment to the bill relative to dam-
ages for injuries on the highway, which
provides that any person may give notice
to municipal officers of injury in behalf
of a person injured, and passed the bill
to be engrossed.The amended bounty on seals, bill
passed in the House, and the bill relat-
ing to the Maine Militia was indefinitely
postponed by both branches.On Tuesday evening, both branches in
joint session, indulged in the fun of a
mock election.Yesterday forenoon the final appropri-
ation bill was passed, and the legislature
adjourned sine die, after a session of 85
days. We shall review their work some
what next week.

DR. R. C. FLOWER TO VISIT MAINE NEXT WEEK.

The many friends and patients of Dr.
R. C. Flower will be glad to know that
he will visit Maine professionally on the
following dates:Bangor, Penobscot Exchange, Tues-
day, April 2.Lewiston, Exchange Hotel, Thursday,
April 3.Portland, Falmouth House, Saturday,
April 6.Dr. R. C. Flower will be, on this visit,
cordially welcomed by his many patients
who have watched with interest his
recent troubles in Chicago, his plucky
fight, his victory and triumphant vindic-
ation. The Chicago Inquirer-Ocean says:
"Out of the fight Dr. Flower comes on
top, bag and all, triumphant."Dr. Flower will deliver a lecture to ladies
only, at Bangor next Monday afternoon,
and at Portland the following Friday
afternoon. Further announcement will
be made in the papers of these respective
cities.Yesterday, on the final adjournment
of the legislature, thirty members of
both branches took a special train for
Boston, to visit their brethren in the
Massachusetts legislature. They will
receive courtesies from their brethren
there, including a banquet at Young's
Hotel.The United States circuit court of ap-
peals at Boston has decided that there is
no patent on fly paper. It is patent,
however, that there will be flies on it
just the same.Russia's ambassador to Germany has
a severe attack of the grip, but there is
no danger that he will Shouvaloff the
mortal coil.

CITY NEWS.

—There was a sign upon a fence—
"Had sign was painted."
And every mortal that went by,
Sinner and saint,
Put out a finger, touched the fence
And onward sped,
And as they wiped their finger tips—
"It is," they said.—Mr. J. W. Harlow has returned home
after his winter in Florida.The graduating class at the Cony
high school numbers twenty-seven.—Mrs. Blaine and family will return
to the city in May.—There are now about fifty inmates in
Kennebec jail.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brainard enter-
tained the graduating class of the Cony
high school at their home last week.—The one-price clothing store of C. H.
Nason, Market square, has been treated
to a fresh coat of paint.—We say it with a sense of shame that
two new liquor saloons were opened on
Water street last fortnight.—How the boys will save up old iron.
Two circuses and the Wild West show
to exhibit in Augusta this season.—Delegates to the State Board of
Trade meeting in Portland will leave
here this forenoon.—Mr. Howard Owen will lecture in
the Y. M. C. A. course, Auburn, on the
evening of April 4th.—The notes of the robin are heard
every bright morning. Last Sunday in
beauty was equal to most Easter Sun-
days.—County Treasurer Blanchard is
steadily gaining from the effects of his
severe sickness, and is now able to sit
up a portion of the day.—Col. Hill's robin was seen for the
first time this season Sunday morning.
He is getting along in years, but is as
lively as a lark.—The Whitaker Publishing Company
of Boston was organized, Monday, at the
office of Heath & Andrews, with a capital
stock of \$25,000, all paid in. They will
publish the New England Farmer.—Parley J. Hill, Andrew G. Hill and
Fred J. Hill of Augusta, individually
and as members of the firm of Hill
Brothers, have filed their petition for
voluntary insolvency.—At the Supreme Judicial Court,
which has been in session here the past
week, several court cases, of no public
importance, were heard by Judge Wis-
well.—A charter has been granted to the
Masons of this city for a council of
Princes of Jerusalem of the Ancient and
Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry.
There are only four others in the State.—Last evening Miss Florence Fuller,
daughter of Mr. James E. Fuller, was
united in marriage to Mr. Thomas C.
Ingraham of this city. The ceremony
and wedding reception took place at the
house of Mr. Fuller, on Green street.—The Y. M. C. A. Association will cele-
brate its anniversary in one of the
churches, April 21, and a speaker from
outside the State, who is a prominent
leader in the sheep business, will be
present to deliver an address.—The H. T. Morse Hook & Ladder
Co., No. 1, has elected the following offi-
cers for the ensuing year: Foreman,
F. W. Chadwick; Assistant, J. H. Day;
Clerk, J. A. Folsom; Steward, S. B.
Folsom.—Joseph T. Beck, an old Augusta
boy, has been visiting his relatives in
this city for several weeks. Mr. Beck
now lives in Hamilton, Ore., where he
owns a large ranch. He went West
many years ago, and has amassed a com-
fortable fortune in the sheep business.—We had a pleasant call last week
from Mr. John N. Taylor of the Boston
Globe, who has been in our goodly State
writing up his various attractions for his
paper. He has been here in the summer
season, and is especially delighted with
the lake region.—Hon. P. O. Vickery will have two
piazzas built on Hotel Johnson, on State
street, one upon the Winthrop street
side and one facing State street. They
will be large and attractive. The
columns will be eight inches in diam-
eter, and finely carved. Building has
already commenced.—News has been received here from
Baltimore of the death of Elias C. Na-
son, a native of Augusta, in that city,
March 19th. Mr. Naason was 66 years of
age, and is survived by three daughters.
He had been engaged in the milling busi-
ness in Fall River, Mass., and was large-
ly interested in the city of Detroit,
Minn., for several years. The remains
were taken to Detroit, Minn., for burial.—A colored man, dressing like a
dude, known as Joseph B. Pitts, alias
Joseph Brown, was arrested in this city
while in bed, Saturday morning. He
reached under his pillow for a revolver,
but the officers relieved him of it. He
is wanted in Philadelphia for the
murder of a woman, and is charged with
the murder of an officer from Philadelphia.—Cushman Colony of the United Order
of Pilgrim Fathers has elected the fol-
lowing officers: Governor, Thomas M.
Rollins; Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. A.
Groton; Treasurer, J. C. Kirkpatrick;
Collector, E. D. Cook; Secretary, Mrs.
W. H. Johnson; Chaplain, Mrs. E. D.
Cook; Past Master, Mrs. W. B. Boy-
nton; Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, M. R.
Pulifer; Sentinel of Inner Gate, F. C.
Goodwin; Sentinel of Outer Gate, Lewis
Knowles.—At the dedication of the new Ma-
sonic Temple, which will take place
April 18th, Hon. Horace H. Burbank,
Grand Master of the State, will officiate,
assisted by other officers of the Grand
Lodge. The ceremony will be witnessed
by the members of Bethlehem and
Augusta Lodges, Cushman Chapter and
Trinity Commandery of this city. In-
vitations have been extended to officers of
all the grand bodies, and to the
Masters of the several lodges in Kenne-
bec county, as well as to all Masons re-
siding in the city, to be present on this
interesting occasion. A grand banquet
will follow the ceremonies.—The Maine Intercollegiate Athletic
Association was organized in this city
Saturday, and the colleges of Bowdoin,
Colby and Maine State have been made
members. A letter was read from Bates
College which said that they were com-
ing into the association later on, perhaps
not till next year. The following officers
were elected: President, S. L. Folsom
of Maine State; Treasurer, W. R. Rob-
binston of Bowdoin; Secretary, R. V.
Hopkins of Colby. The association is
formed upon the same plans as the Maine
Intercollegiate Athletic Association,
which is composed of many of the lead-
ing high schools and academies of the
State, the Secretary of which, Mr. Otho
E. Michaels of Augusta, was present at
the meeting, and gave much valuable in-<

Poetry.

THE WIND OF MARCH.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Up from the sea the wild north wind is blowing
Under the sky's gray arch:
Smiling, I watch the shaken elm-boughs,
Knowing
It is the wind of March.

The stormy farewell of a passing season
Leaving, however rude
Or sad in painful recollection, reason
For reverent gratitude.

Welcome to weary hearts its harsh forewarning
Of light and warmth to come.
The longed-for joy of Nature's Easter morning.
The earth arisen in bloom!

In the loud tumult Winter's strength is breaking;
I listen to the sound,
As to a voice of resurrection, waking
To life the dead, cold ground.

Between these gusts, to the soft lapse I harken
Of rivulets on their way:
I see those tossed and naked tree-tops darken
With the fresh leaves of May.

This roar of storm, this sky so gray and lowering,
Invite the air of spring,
A warmer sunshine over fields of flowering,
The bluebird's song and wing.

Closely below, the Gulf's warm breezes follow
This northern hurricane,
And, hither, the bobolink and swallow
Shall visit us again.

And in green wood-paths, in the kind-fled
Pasture,
Shall flowers repeat the lesson of the Master,
Taught on His Syrian hills.

Blow, then, wild wind! thy roar shall end in singing,
Thy chill in blossoming;
Come, like Bethesda's troubling angel, bring
The healing of the spring!

LITTLE SAM.

[Old Waa's] lament for his dead grandchild
—A negro melody.
De cabin's empty,
De chilluns' grown an' gone,
De chimpuns weeds 'roun' de do',
De grass den tuck de coon;

De hoe am turned to ashes,
De fish cake's cold an' clam,
I want ter go ter de Marster now—
He tuck po' little Sam.

Po' little Sam, dat played around de do',
Dat waked me ebery mornin'—
When de chickens 'gin ter crow—
De Marster's royal cherit

Cum den wid de steeds ob flame;
He had ten billion chilluns,
But he wanted mine, de same.

His coffin waz ob ole pine box—
Po' little lonesum wail!
What matters waz de cold clay am,
Jes' so de soul waz in de jail.

I pulled him cotton blossoms,
'Twas all de flowers I hed;
Like him, plucked in de mawwin'
Be'fo' de dew waz shed.

Po' little Sam, I'll see him heah no mo',
No mo' on earth he'll call me
When de chickens 'gin ter crow—
De Marster's royal cherit

Cum den wid de steeds ob flame,
He hed whole world's ob angels,
But he wanted mine, de same.

Lo, my heart am empty,
My life hopes dey am dead;
Jes' chop down de ole tree, Lord,
De moss an' ole leaf dead.

Why should de ole man sorrow heah
Sense you tuck little Sam?
Jes' let me be thy servant, Lord,
In de manshun whar he am.

Po' little Sam, dat played around de do',
Some morn' I'll speak him call me
When de chickens 'gin ter crow—
An' den de Marster's cherit

Will take dis po' ole nigger home
To be wid little Sam.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.
BETWEEN TWO MIDSUMMERS.

BY HELEN MARR HURD.
[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

"Hannah! Hannah!" shrieked Justin.
In the direction of the flight of the
thunderous wings they ran, but not a
living creature was anywhere to be seen.

And, circling, widely and wildly, and
shouting her name, they came back to
the hemlock, and with white, despairing
faces stared at each other.

"Tis the witch!" whispered Justin,
hoarsely, speaking the horrid thoughts
in both their minds. "Let us go home
quick, Jakey!"

As unnoticed, the roar of the wind and
the battering sweep of snow had burst
upon the ears of Nathaniel and his
mother. Mrs. Hardy rocked in her
chair nervously, anxious about the
children. Nathaniel, walking the floor
and keeping eager watch out of the win-
dow, began to be alarmed, but said
soothingly to her, "They're used to
toughen it, marm; they'll be here
right, bimby, barrant they had'n't
stirred from digging off gum when the
squal struck. An' it don't blow so hard
now. The first gusts was the worst we
shall have. An' bel'n' bare ground, it
won't be so bad for 'em. So don't
worry, marmy. An' 'twont be so bad
for father an' them that haint got back
—an' here comes the children now. I'll
go an' tell Nancy to be ready to open
the door for 'em, 'cause they'll be here
in a hurry."

Obscurely through the whirling sheets
of snow he could see the two figures
side by side, and thought he saw Han-
nah's arm around their necks. What,
then, must have been his consternation
and terror, when, breathless and in
speechless agony of fright and grief,
they stumbled into his presence without
her? An agonized exclamation arose to
his lips but quick as a flash he smothered
it, and signalling the maid to be
still, stepped to his mother's door.

"They're too snowy an' damp to see ye
marmy, and have brought too much out-
door in with 'em for yer door to be
open," he said without a quiver in his
voice. Nancy shut it, and Mrs. Hardy
leaned in her chair with a sigh of relief.

Turning to the boys Nathaniel said,
while Nancy brushed the snow off from
them and got them into chairs by the
fire, "Be still! and tell me quick, Justin,
an' not make a rumspus! For we can't
afford to kill mother—she's sillermer
than I ever knew 'er to be an' don't gain
a mite."

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs
the stomach of necessary blood, and this is
also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made
to do ten horse-power work something is
going to break. Very often the hard-
worked man coming from the field or the
office will "bolt" his food in a few min-
utes which will take hours to digest. Then
too, many foods are about as useful in the
stomach as a keg of nails would be in a
fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach
refuses to do its work without the proper
stimulus which it gets from the blood and
the liver; then the blood is morbidly
"stagnant," because they do not get the
nourishment they require from the blood,
and the liver is morbidly "stagnant," be-
cause when the overworked man at-
tempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the
management of the stomach and the whole
system brings to the busy man the full en-
joyment of life and healthy digestion when
he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to
relieve the bilious stomach or after a too
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Not A Patent Medicine

but a standard medical preparation, recognized by physicians and GUARANTEED TO CURE.

There is no secret about its composition. The formula is given, so that every one can read and know exactly what they are taking.

Pitcher's Li-vu-ra originated with and is put up by a regular graduated physician. It is not an experiment, but a remedy which, by long use, has proved itself to be of the greatest value, as is attested by the many testimonials sent us of cures it has performed.

For Liver Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, and all Kidney complaints, no preparation made can equal

Pitcher's Li-vu-ra Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

THE LIVURA MFG. CO., New York.

ing thoughts of his mother, to maintain stoicism; and then they went on and on, repeating the friction and shaking.

By and by, the light from the windows gleamed, grew brighter, shone into their glad faces; then the entrance opened, and joy to them all, was the serene, motherly countenance of Mrs. Roundly, good, experienced Mrs. Roundly. Casting an amazed, questioning glance at Mollie, she said, "We haint told 'er; Nancy got 'er into bed, an' sent Jakey after me—poor child, he was a most perished! I left 'im there to sleep with Jimmy, to-night."

She was helping them in while speaking, and taking charge of their half-conscious burden, she and Nancy carried it into a chamber farthest from Mrs. Hardy. Mollie sank down by the fire, battling with the chills chattering at her teeth, with her almost utter exhaustion, and in utter bitterness of heart at being so cruelly persecuted by senseless superstition.

Nathaniel watched her, shutting his teeth tight on his own pain, while pain of sympathy with her filled his heart and an abasing remorse rankled in his soul. The glow of the little face showed nobleness the girl's character shaped itself to his understanding. His conservatism staggered under the shock dealt to one of his inherited dogmas. Presently, the girl arose and standing before him, said:

"Nathaniel, I am sensible of the distrust and abhorrence in which I am held by many of the people in this community. I know among the kind ones here—kind to everything else but such as they believe me to be—not one desires me to tarry under this roof until morning; but to go out into the storm again to-night is beyond my strength."

Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

Horse Department.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never at the half hath said,
"I've got the best horse in the race!"

Who never at the half hath said,
"I've got the best horse in the race!"

When in the horse stretch he hath turned
And found the red flag in his face?

—Horse Review.

It is currently reported that Van Helmont will be put to racing this season, thus affording an opportunity for starting in slow classes and working down through the races of the year. He should be as fast at the pace as the trot.

It is a common thing to class willfulness with lack of brains. Nature seldom comes out a horse idiot, and when she does she makes a complete job of it. Beware of narrow head or bulging forehead. The study of horse physiognomy will help any man.

Avoid the use of stallions which are hot or weighted when at their road work. The road horse must be free and clear without any of these agents which are a blemish on the driver, and have no place on the road. Breed to free going road horses, who travel easily without boots or weights.

Ralph Wilkes, 2,063 $\frac{1}{2}$, the fastest horse in New England, and one of the expected tri-annual trotters, died at Maplehurst farm, So. Lancaster, Mass., last week. Mr. E. W. Hanks of this city has a colt coming two by this horse, which is pronounced very much like his sire, and having a world of speed.

If reports are correct, quite a number of fast horses have been shown on the ice too many times the past winter, and as a result will hardly appear in hot company this season. Such is life. More horses are ruined by showing speed to friends of their owners than in regular work. A little flattery or word of praise will draw more speed than a thousand dollar purse.

Hon. Chas. Campbell of Chelsea closes an address on "The care and selection of heavy horses" as follows:

"There is one phase of this subject to which I wish to especially call your attention, viz., that by proper selection and care of your animals you can beat the veterinarian every time. Sometimes I see one around my stable, but he comes from curiosity. Less than \$50 a year will pay the doctor's bills."

New York legislators are now cogitating and agitating a bill designed to regulate the practice of horse-shoeing. This bill provides for the registration of all master horse-shoers in the county in which they reside; for the institution of an examining board of five members—two veterinarians and three master shoers; and, finally, that all master shoers must be citizens, must pass an examination and must have served an apprenticeship of at least four years. Suitable penalties for violation of its terms are also provided for in the bill. If it be true that "no foot no horse," then too much attention can hardly be bestowed upon this part of the animal structure.

We have always believed that had Col. West or Westland been pushed as they deserved, their colts would be as eagerly sought after as those of some more numerous breeders. The first two-year-old to enter the 2.30 list in Maine is a daughter of Westland, but the great bulk of his colts have gone into the hands of men seeking for choice, upbeared drivers, and are not herded as are others. For style, courage, size and conformation no better horses are to be found in Maine, and but for a year's excessive track work when young Westland would stand to-day one of the choicest horses in the East. There is no better type of a road horse than is found in the Maine-bred patches, and this blood, coupled with the Knox, gives a high quality of road horse. The man who is fortunate enough to own a son or daughter of either of these horses has a horse with which he can take heaps of comfort.

A writer in the Review treats one phase of the breeding problem in the following practical manner:

"It is only within the past few years that the weight has been given to the value of female influences in pedigrees. If the sire was popular all was general. It is considered to be right. 'Producing dams' did not exist for a long time, but of late the force of their influence has been more vividly apparent, and until a sire has proved himself absolutely great in the stud, the quality of his pedigree and the females throughout his pedigree will be weighed carefully in estimating his probable chances of becoming a great sire. While it is probable that the quality of the males is just as important as that of the females in a given pedigree, the blood of great sires and hence a higher value has been set upon the latter by breeders who are determined to have both in their highest attainable combination.

Only recently a very observing breeder said that he would prefer as a stallion a horse of 2.25 speed whose dam had thrown a number of faster trotters than to take a horse of 2.10 speed, by the dam of a mare from a dam which had had a large number of other developed stallions mentioning.

It is a marvelous fact, however, that when a dam had thrown a large number of trotters fast for their day, it was a marvelous sire, wherever he encountered crosses that made up for his deficiencies. I am satisfied that at least three other sires from his dam, had he similar opportunities, would also have yet done. I care not how great a sire may be, he must not have crosses that supplement his own merits by weakening them where he is weakest before he can become pre-eminent."

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Poultry Department.

Get the coops ready for the chickens before they appear. The broods will soon be appearing, and their homes should be in readiness, clean, sweet and fresh. Give them a good coat of lime-wash inside as well as out, and so drive away the vermin which never should be allowed an entrance.

Before you condemn the breed or flock for not giving you eggs the past month, see to it that the food given has not been such as would provoke fat at the expense of egg making. Don't blame the hens for following you lead to the corn bin and so away from the nests.

One poultryman, who was complaining about his Wyandottes not laying for the winter, admitted that he had fed on corn and wheat, giving all the hens wanted to eat, and had kept them in a small, warm pen. Now these things never did and never will provoke egg building.

One young poultry breeder in Sagadahoc county reported the other day 820 eggs in January from 50 pullets and 20 old hens, and over 900 in February, an average the latter month of 15, but by the continued use of cracked and whole corn, with wheat, as a food, the supply has largely stopped, and the hens, now overfat, are losing the use of their legs. Corn in its proper place is one of our most valuable food products, but out of that place it becomes a positive injury, as this young man is finding. The lesson of feeding laying hens for egg production, and nothing else, cannot be too strongly presented or too firmly adhered to.

Mr. Editor: You ask for poultry notes, and I will tell you how I get eggs. I feed a mash of vegetables, and sometimes a little meal (buckwheat most always), in the morning, also some warm milk. In the afternoon I give a handful of grain for each hen, scattered in the straw for them to hunt for. I have hens that lay every day, right along, which I think is doing very well for winter. I warm the grain in the oven. I also give them a handful of clover out of the hay.

The five pairs were perfect matches, both in size and conformation. As the visitors examined them individually and critically, some one asked where the poor colts were. "Out in the back yard," was Mr. Sanborn's quick reply, and he led the way to a large yard where a sight long to be remembered met the gaze, for here were the bays. They had turned out a dozen yearlings, every one of them a handsome bay. There were no mixed colors nor broken striped faces, but the whole drove were perfect in color, and as handsome to look at as you would wish to see. Any two of them would make a matched pair to be proud of.

We give the above from this trotting horse paper, as it is strong corroborative testimony of the claim made for the quality of the stock.

In the name of the breed men are often misled. The term "coach horse" has not the same significance in France as here, and in the two hundred years since the government took charge of this horse the highest type of road horse has been the objective point aimed at. We connect the words "Coach Horse" with something slow in motion, heavy in type and dull in metal, and in so doing make a great mistake. These horses are exceptional for their intelligence, courage, style and road qualities.

The stallion wanted to-day by every owner of a mare is the one possessing the greatest number of essential qualities called for in the road horse, and able to transmit the same, controlling the influence of the dams. That these horses by their prepotent power, resulting from generations of continuous breeding for this one purpose, are able to do this to a marked degree there can be no question. He who doubts has but to visit the farm and inspect the colts for himself. A single hour there will satisfy the most incredulous.

In the use of these stallions the farmers of Maine may find a direct road to profitable and successful horse breeding, where life, energy, style, courage, size, good disposition and intelligence are combined to a remarkable degree. A postal card directed to the farm will insure a copy of the thoroughly prepared pedigree and service of this stock, its history, and a number of choice illustrations true to life.

Mr. Editor: Please in your next issue publish the laws in regard to advertising a stallion for service. I think there are some people who don't know the penalty for a false record or for failing to make a correct statement.

Section 61. As amended 1889, chapter 161. "The owner or keeper of any stallion for breeding purposes before advertising by written or printed notices, the service thereof, shall file a certificate with the register of deeds in the county where said stallion is owned, or kept, stating the name, color, age and size of the same, together with the pedigree of said stallion, as fully as attainable, and the name of the person by whom he was bred. And it shall be the duty of such register to record such certificate in a book kept for that purpose; copies of such certificate, duly certified by such register, may be used in evidence, and shall be as valid as the original, in any court in this State. The fee of the register for recording, and for each certificate, shall be twenty-five cents. Whoever neglects to make and file such certificate shall recover no compensation for said services, and if he knowingly and willfully makes and files a false certificate of the statements aforesaid, he forfeits one hundred dollars, to be recovered by complaint, indictment or action of debt, for the county where the offense is committed."

Again we call attention to a prevailing fancy likely to work evil instead of good. Just now there is a craze sweeping over the country for buff varieties of old breeds, and of course they are forthcoming, claimed to be pure in blood, uniform in type, and such wonderful layers that all past records are in danger. To those who would invest, we say—go slow. The new meteor-like flashes on the poultry line come without solid foundations, they are largely the reflection of our impulse to catch a little trade. Those keeping poultry for the dollars

to use Vacuum Leather Oil on harness and shoes. Get a can of harness or shoe-oil, 25¢ a half pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swab, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of full dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

Something Wrong. An old army officer, who knew little of law, had been appointed governor of a West India island. The most appalling duty which the governor had to perform was the administration of justice, and in his ignorance he addressed Lord Mansfield in a tone of great respect, saying he knew nothing of law, and asking what he should do as the presiding officer of the local court of chancery on the island to which he was going.

"Tut, tut," said Mansfield, "decide promptly, but never give any reasons for your decisions. Your decisions may be right, but your reasons are sure to be wrong."

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WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkali or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of our preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and contains no fat.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

will do well to wait until these varieties are well grounded and have proven themselves something more than accidents. There can be no marked increase in growth or production over established breeds. As much in these lines can be obtained by and through careful selection with any breed, and intelligent feeding of the growing stock. The craving for novelty, the hope of gaining something for nothing, leads our poultry yards with breeds and birds having no intrinsic worth. Their purchase, always at long prices, only results in disappointment, and for these reasons we urge that the buff varieties be pushed to prominence just at the present time by novelty seeking breeders, be left out of the account by farmers until their superior worth is fully demonstrated.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

There are more gold watches worn among artisans and laboring men in the United States than in any two other countries on the face of the earth.

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a powerful cough-cure, and should be in every medicine chest.

Give the cattle as much variety of food as you can while they are housed. In this way they will maintain a better appetite, and that means a more constant gain.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

We have in our broad land 4,564,641 farms, containing 623,218,619 acres, of which 357,616,655 are, with more or less industry and skill, cultivated by a rural population.

Messrs. KINSMAN & Co.—We wish to say that our son was very ill with whooping cough. We were very near giving him up. Our physician said his chances were very poor. We were urged to try your balsam, and our physician giving his consent, we decided to try it. We took it and it saved his life, but we know it cured him of whooping cough, and he is now a strong, healthy boy. We use it in our family always.

JOHN A. GALLAND, BELL'S GALLAND, 46 School St., Charlestown, Mass.

There are 4,712,022 people engaged in manufacturing industries of various kinds, receiving every year \$2,382,216,329 in wages and manufacturing goods worth \$9,372,437,283.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old well-tried remedy, Messrs. WATSON'S Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic and keeps the bowels regular for dardness. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

There are floating about in the pockets of our people or hoarded in banks, safety deposit vaults and old stockpiles \$661,000,000 of gold and \$624,000,000 of silver.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Old Adirondack Paths. Some of the old-time carries and trails in the Adirondacks have come down from the Indians. The long-settled and much-traveled routes, like the Little Adirondack of Paul Smith, are traversed in every direction by carriers.

Sometimes several carries lead to one small lake. They bear distinguished names, and their characteristic features are known to thousands. The longer carry from Paul Smith's to Osgood lake, called the church carry, because it passes the little chapel of St. John's in the wilderness, is one of the loveliest and most verdant woodland walks imaginable, while the shorter carry to the same lake is a sort of neutral ground where civilization meets the wilderness, and where the pedestrian now comes upon the guide with his boat and dogs, now upon the urban maid with fashionable hat and parasol.—N. Y. Sun.

TOBACCO IN HAVANA. In 1893 no less than 12,392,311 bushels of buckwheat were raised, ground into meal and made into cakes, to be duly served with butter and the very best quality of maple syrup.

Smoking Is Done in All Places and at All Times. I have never seen a Havana man smoking in church, writes a correspondent of the Washington Star. It's about the only place where he does not smoke. He smokes in the street cars, he smokes at the public dining-table, he smokes everywhere. The presence of women is not considered at all. When coffee is brought on the table, the Spaniard or Cuban lights his cigar or cigarette and begins to send up clouds of smoke. He never even thinks of saying to the lady, "By your leave," for the custom of the country is to smoke everywhere.

If he is not smoking, his neighbor will offer him a cigarette. The driver of your coach will smoke and very likely offer you a cheroot. At the opera the great walk and smoke between the acts in the spaces behind the boxes and balconies. You will see finely dressed, seemingly well-bred men, with ladies in full evening toilet, entering the theater and smoking as they go. You never see a pipe in Cuba. It is the country of the cigar and the cigarette.

One of the odd sights to a stranger is that afforded by the negro women, who smoke big, long and black cigars in the street. It was here that the smoking habit, which has spread around the world, had its start, and the Cubans are still more devoted to their cigars than any other people. The cigar industry and the tobacco trade give employment to a large portion of the population of Havana. In every quarter one will run across an establishment where from two to ten men are employed making cigars, and some children and women engaged in stripping tobacco.

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TRYING A HORSE.

He is Looked Upon With Suspicion Until He Proves His Worth. And now we will suppose that an animal answering this description has finally been selected, and certified by the vet to be sound and of proper age—that is, not under five. There remains for him and for paternal families only the ordeal of the family. When the new purchase—harnessed, we will assume, to a two-seated wagon—is brought around for the first drive, he is received in gloomy silence, the young ladies being disgusted with his color. They expected a strawberry roan, or at least a rich bay, whereas he is of a shade which they stigmatize at once as "yellow ochre." The eldest son, who by continually frequenting the nearest livery stable has acquired some reputation in the family as a horseman, would be glad to suggest curb, or quarter-crack, or weakness in the off knee; but being overruled by the superior authority of the vet, he contents himself with a critical examination of the animal's eye, in which he professes to discover a spirit of devilish malignity that bodes ill for life and limb.

Cheered by this prophecy, the family take their seats, paternal families firmly grasping the reins and prepared for the worst. The first drive with a new horse is commonly one of silent and resolute anticipation. That the animal will behave well no one expects. The only doubt is as to whether he will stand and kick, run away, or suddenly develop some incurable disease; but as mile after mile is slowly but steadily reeled off without accident, the horse exhibiting no special depravity and no signs of lameness, the spirits of paternal families rise. He touches the new steed with his whip, cuts out an express wagon in grand style, and finally brings up with a flourish at the home curbstone.

Already the new horse has passed from the awful region of the mysterious to that of the homely and familiar, and now presents himself to the imagination of his owners, not as an unknown brute, but as a faithful Dobbin, destined, let us hope, to a long and useful career.—Henry Childs Merwin, in Century.

THE PASSING OF STEAM. Likely to Be Supplanted by Electricity Within the Next Ten Years.

It is confidently predicted, and seems self-evident, that the complete disappearance of steam, both as a motive power and as an agent in the industrial arts, is a question of only a very short time. It is probable, indeed, that a single decade will put it upon the retired list, so far as machinery is concerned at least. The problem of the motor stands directly upon the threshold of success; a year or a month may suffice for the one step in advance. A single happy inspiration upon the part of one of the many clever minds actively engaged in searching for the last link, the ultimate touch, would do it.

Among electricians, says a scientific exchange, the question is considered to rest upon the perfection of the storage battery already so nearly perfect. With a good storage battery steam, as the active principle in all engines, must be abandoned, because in the prime essentials of economy, energy and safety steam, with its cumbersome mechanisms, its costliness and its uncertainty, could not compare with electricity. This is simply proved even in the present state of electrical applied science. Enough has already been accomplished to show that investigation is proceeding upon correct lines, and that the results aimed at are not utopian, but quite agreeable to known principles. Indeed, the one short step, the one small discovery which yet remains unaccomplished will certainly achieve the end. Any home, as we said, may witness the relegation of steam to the rubbish heap of worn-out and worthless things.

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It Pays to

CANCER CURED

—AND A—
LIFE SAVED
By the Persistent Use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was troubled for years with a sore on my knee, which several physicians, who treated me, called a cancer, assuring me that nothing could be done to save my life. As a last resort, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a number of bottles, the sore



began to disappear and my general health improve. I persisted in this treatment, until the sore was entirely healed. Since then, I use Ayer's Sarsaparilla occasionally as a tonic and blood-purifier, and, indeed, it seems as though I could not keep house without it."—Mrs. S. A. FIELDS, Bloomfield, Ia.

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Pills Regulate the Liver.



guess who
has a right to make
use of this expression—

WHAT WE
SAY WE DO
WE DO DO

a pointer

the oldest, biggest and best
manufacturers of harvesting
machinery in the world.

See next issue for
explanation.

You Have Faith

In your corner druggist. (If
you haven't, you should seek
another.) Ask him if the "L.
F." Medicine hasn't been
used longer, and relieved more
cases of indigestion and
constipation than any remedy he
handles.

35 cents for 64 Doses.

A CURE
FOR
WORMS

WANTED!

A boy 17 to 18 years of age to learn the
Printer's trade. One in the city preferred.
Inquire at the
Maine Farmer Office, Augusta,
March 28, 1895.

The President has made the following
appointments: Collectors of Customs,
John Desmond of Massachusetts, for
Fall River, Mass.; Cornelius B. Crandall
of Connecticut, for Stonington, Conn.
Wm. M. Springer of Illinois, Judge of
United States Court of Northern District
of the Indian Territory. Constantine
Buckley Kilgore of Texas, Judge of the
United States Court for the Southern
District of the Indian Territory. To be
Marshals of the United States: Samuel
M. Rutherford of Indian Territory, for
the Northern District of the Indian Ter-
ritory; Lucius L. Stowe of Indian Ter-
ritory, for the Southern District of the
Indian Territory. Attorneys of the
United States: James V. Walker of Ar-
kansas for the Central District of Indian
Territory; Andrew C. Cruce of Indiana
for Southern District of Indian Territory.

Items of General News.

There was a \$250,000 conflagration in
the business portion of Milwaukee, Wis.,
Tuesday night.

The New Hampshire House, Tuesday,
passed a bill exempting re-occupied
abandoned farms from taxation for five
years.

The boiler in King's steam saw mill at
Kingsville, N. B., exploded Thursday
morning, killing William Smith, aged
20. Four others were injured.

The Connecticut Senate has passed a
bill prohibiting the docking of horses'
tails under a penalty of \$100 to \$300, or
imprisonment for one year.

Fire destroyed the greater portion of
Reid Brothers' packing house at
Moundville, Kansas City, Mo., Sunday
evening, involving a loss of fully \$700,000.

Major McDonough, ex-Superintendent
of letter carriers in Boston post office,
who was convicted of pilfering the con-
tents of the mails some two months ago,
was on Tuesday sentenced to five years
in the State prison.

Alfred Coombs, a farmer in the Pond
District, Amesbury, Mass., took acetic
Thursday night by mistake for cough
medicine, and had a narrow escape from
death. Two doctors worked over him
for some time and succeeded in saving
his life.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts has
nominated Francis A. Gaskill of Worcester
to be judge of the Superior Court,
vice Judge Aldrich, deceased. Mr. Gaskill
is the district attorney for the middle
district. He has been a prominent law-
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spread famine in eastern equatorial
Africa. Villages have been depopulated,
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been closed. Many natives are selling
themselves and their children into slavery
to obtain food. The missionaries in
Ugogo, Mpwapwa and Mambola have
joined others in an appeal for aid.

A syndicate of New York and Atlantic
City capitalists has formed a company
which is to be capitalized at \$4,000,000,
to build an electric railroad from New
York to Atlantic City. If the scheme
proposed goes through, the road will be
in operation next summer. It is the
same company which is building electric
roads in and about Baltimore and Wash-
ington, and are now extending it north-
ward to Philadelphia.

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fell in a heap into the mouth of the
slope. The shock of the explosion was
felt for miles.

The greatest fire in the history of
Sioux City, Ia., Thursday morning,
destroyed \$400,000 worth of property,
started in a pile of rubbish on the plat-
form of the Western Transfer & Imple-
ment Company's warehouse, and in an
hour the great iron building, four stories
high and covering a full quarter block
of ground, with over \$200,000 worth of im-
plements and carriages, was a heap of
ruins. The fire spread to the plant of
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soon the big elevator, with 100,000 bushels
of flax in it, was destroyed. The fire
was only controlled in time to save the
main buildings of the Lined Oil Com-
pany, including the mill. The loss to
the company is \$100,000, fully insured.

The Immigration Bureau finished its
examination at Ellis Island, New York
harbor, Friday of the 27 diamond cutters
who arrived on Thursday on the
White Star line steamship Majestic, and
who had been detained on suspicion of
being contract laborers, 65 of the men
were given permission to land, and the
remainder were ordered back to Europe.
This, with the 13 diamond cutters who
had arrived on the Westernland on
Wednesday, makes 78 who were not
allowed to enter this country. Not all
of the 78 were found to be contract labor-
ers, and sleeping upstairs. Every hallway
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An attempt was made to burn alive
Fritz Schnitzler, one of the wealthiest
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Wednesday forenoon, Augusta, Ga.,
was visited by the most destructive wind
storm since 1878. The cyclone came
from the southwest with but little warn-
ing, and in less than a minute had passed
over the city. The wind was so violent
that its track houses were swept from their
foundations and sent in all directions
over house-tops that were not touched
by the bounding wind. There were no
damages to the city. It was intensely
dark, as the sun supply was cut off, and
the streets, houses and other buildings
were without illumination. When the
lighting ceased at night, drunken
shots recklessly. The battle was waged
at 5 o'clock Monday morning, and con-
tinued all through the day. The night
was one of terror. Depredations by the

government forces marked the opening
of hostilities on Tuesday. The troops
sacked the United National club and
many of the shops. An armistice
was arranged for 24 hours to give an
opportunity to bury the dead and re-
move the dead horses from the streets.
There was danger of pestilence from the
bodies in the streets. They were col-
lected in a pile and burned in the plaza
Des Armas. As a result of their fight-
ing more than 1500 combatants were
killed and wounded on both sides.

In his heroic endeavors to save his
son William from death, John Kurtz
perished in a fire which swept through
the four-story tenement, No. 109
West Twenty-fifth street, New York
city, early Wednesday morning. But for
Kurtz's timely warning, his family as
well as many others in the building
would have shared his fate. Tony
Ketchum, an insurance agent, who
roomed on the third floor, jumped from
the front window in that story and
landed on the sidewalk with only a
bone in his body broken. He died in
the hospital. Three others who jumped
from windows were slightly injured.
Others escaped to the roof and gained
entrance to the adjoining tenement.
When Kurtz reached the street door of
the house just before three o'clock, he
discovered that the vestibule was ablaze.
He dashed up stairs and aroused his
older son William. Mrs. Kurtz was
quickly aroused, and followed by her
son William ran up the stairs to the
roof, where the greater number of the
other tenants of the house, aroused by
the shouts of Kurtz, had preceded her.
The occupants of the third floor gained
the roof, and crossing to the adjoining
house, escaped in safety. Two sisters,
named Schamp, who occupied the front
room on this floor, found escape to the
roof cut off. The firemen spread tarpau-
lins under the window and both women
dropped into them without sustaining
any injuries. Two of the Kurtz children,
Mamie and Frank, sixteen and fourteen
respectively, jumped from a second story
window. The girl's hands were badly
cut, but the boy escaped injury.

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dark, as the sun supply was cut off, and
the streets, houses and other buildings
were without illumination. When the
lighting ceased at night, drunken
shots recklessly. The battle was waged
at 5 o'clock Monday morning, and con-
tinued all through the day. The night
was one of terror. Depredations by the

government forces marked the opening
of hostilities on Tuesday. The troops
sacked the United National club and
many of the shops. An armistice
was arranged for 24 hours to give an
opportunity to bury the dead and re-
move the dead horses from the streets.
There was danger of pestilence from the
bodies in the streets. They were col-
lected in a pile and burned in the plaza
Des Armas. As a result of their fight-
ing more than 1500 combatants were
killed and wounded on both sides.

In his heroic endeavors to save his
son William from death, John Kurtz
perished in a fire which swept through
the four-story tenement, No. 109
West Twenty-fifth street, New York
city, early Wednesday morning. But for
Kurtz's timely warning, his family as
well as many others in the building
would have shared his fate. Tony
Ketchum, an insurance agent, who
roomed on the third floor, jumped from
the front window in that story and
landed on the sidewalk with only a
bone in his body broken. He died in
the hospital. Three others who jumped
from windows were slightly injured.
Others escaped to the roof and gained
entrance to the adjoining tenement.
When Kurtz reached the street door of
the house just before three o'clock, he
discovered that the vestibule was ablaze.
He dashed up stairs and aroused his
older son William. Mrs. Kurtz was
quickly aroused, and followed by her
son William ran up the stairs to the
roof, where the greater number of the
other tenants of the house, aroused by
the shouts of Kurtz, had preceded her.
The occupants of the third floor gained
the roof, and crossing to the adjoining
house, escaped in safety. Two sisters,
named Schamp, who occupied the front
room on this floor, found escape to the
roof cut off. The firemen spread tarpau-
lins under the window and both women
dropped into them without sustaining
any injuries. Two of the Kurtz children,
Mamie and Frank, sixteen and fourteen
respectively, jumped from a second story
window. The girl's hands were badly
cut, but the boy escaped injury.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts has
nominated Francis A. Gaskill of Worcester
to be judge of the Superior Court,
vice Judge Aldrich, deceased. Mr. Gaskill
is the district attorney for the middle
district. He has been a prominent law-
yer in Worcester for nearly a score of
years.

Drouth and locusts have caused wide-
spread famine in eastern equatorial
Africa. Villages have been depopulated,
and mission schools and churches have
been closed. Many natives are selling
themselves and their children into slavery
to obtain food. The missionaries in
Ugogo, Mpwapwa and Mambola have
joined others in an appeal for aid.

A syndicate of New York and Atlantic
City capitalists has formed a company
which is to be capitalized at \$4,000,000,
to build an electric railroad from New
York to Atlantic City. If the scheme
proposed goes through, the road will be
in operation next summer. It is the
same company which is building electric
roads in and about Baltimore and Wash-
ington, and are now extending it north-
ward to Philadelphia.

As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese
envoy, was returning to his lodgings in
Shimonoseki, after having attended a
conference with Count Ito and Viscount
Matsui, the Japanese press plenipoten-
taries, a young Japanese fired a pistol at
him. The bullet inflicted a wound in
Li Hung Chang's face. It is believed
the wound is not serious, but the at-
tempted assassination has caused intense
excitement.

Sixty men perished in an explosion at
the Red Canyon mine at Evanston,
Wyoming, Wednesday night. The ter-
rific force of the explosion blew the hea-
vily timbered shed over the mouth of the
slope and over the passageway, into
space, moving down the tops of the
power house, tiple shed and other
buildings. A boy in a buggy was driving
over the slope at the moment of the
explosion. He and the buggy were
thrown into the air 25 feet and all
fell in a heap into the mouth of the
slope. The shock of the explosion was
felt for miles.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, March 26, 1895.
Flour and Meal—The market for flour
is quiet and steady. We quote fine at
\$2 15/16 @ 20; extras and second at
\$2 40/100; winter wheat patents at
\$3 15/16 @ 20; winter wheat clear
and straight at \$2 70/100; spring
wheat patents at \$3 60/100; Minnesota
clears and straight at \$2 00/100.
These quotations include millers' and
jobbers' prices.

Rye flour continues steady at \$2 70/100 @ 25
per bbl. Corn meal is firm at \$1 02/100 @ 4
per bbl. and \$2 40/100 @ 45 per barrel,
\$20 choice; dried, best meal in fair
demand and quoted at \$4 30/100 @ 50, and
rolled and ground at \$3 00/100 @ 60, includ-
ing jobbers' and millers' prices.

Grain—Corn was dull on the spot and
to arrive, and the tone was easy, though
prices were very little changed from
Monday. For steamers yellow on the
spot 53 1/2 @ 53 3/4, and asked, and ship-
pers generally were quoting 53 1/2 @ 53 3/4,
for Chicago No. 3 yellow to arrive.

Oats were quiet on the spot, with sales
of No. 1 clipped at 39 1/2; No. 2 clipped
at 39; No. 3 white at 38 1/2; No. 3
white at 38; and No. 2 mixed at 35 1/2,
per bush. Shippers quote clipped oats
at 38 @ 39 1/2; No. 2 white at 38 1/2 @
38 3/4; and No. 2 mixed at 35 1/2 @ 36
per bush.

Millfeed—The market for millfeed is
firm, with bran quoted at \$18 75 for
spring and \$19 25 for winter. Middlings
range from \$19 @ 19 25 for spring up to
\$20 for winter. Mixed feed sells at \$20.
Ground wheat at \$21 per ton to arrive.
Red dog feed sells at \$20 for shipment.
Cotton seed meal is very firm at \$20 @
20 50 per ton to arrive.

Hay and Straw—Hay is steady.
Choice, quoted at \$14 @ 14 50, and
fair at \$13 @ 13 50 per ton. Common
ranges from \$10 per ton upward. Rye
straw firm at \$11 50 @ 12, and oat straw
at \$7 50 @ 8 per ton.

Butter is moving better, with rather bet-
ter prices. Best fresh creamery, small
lots, 21 1/2 @ 22; Western creamery extra,
20; first, 15 @ 16; imitation cream-
ery, extra, 12 @ 15; factory, 8 @ 11;
Northern dairy, 14 @ 16; Northern
creamery, 21 @ 22; Eastern creamery,
extra, 18 @ 21. These prices are for
round lots.

There is no change to note in the
cheese market. Holders are strong in
their views, and although trade is not
active, they insist upon getting full
price for their goods. Best full cream
Northern rules at 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4 for large
sizes, and 11 1/2 @ 12 for fancy twins.
Common to good sells at \$10 @ 11. The
best Ohio flats run up to 11c, but very
little coming in to go over 10 @ 10 1/2.

On Tuesday, but the market is very firm at
the stronger prices noted. Choice to
steers, 9 1/2 @ 10; good steers, 8 1/2
@ 9; light cows, 7 @ 8 1/2; extra
hinds, 12 @ 13 1/2; good hinds,
11 1/2 @ 12 1/2; light, 9 @ 11; heavy for-
ward, 6 @ 6 1/2; light fore, 5 1/2 @ 6; backs, 6 1/2 @
7; rattles, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2; chucks, 5 @ 6;
short ribs, 12 @ 15; rounds, 7 1/2 @ 8;
rumps, 12 @ 15; rumps and loins, 12 @
15; loins, 12 @ 15.

Potatoes are in full receipt, with a
steady market. There is a fair demand
for seed: Houlton hebrons, 70c; rose, 75c;
white stock, 70c; Dakota rose, 60 @ 65c;
Virginia extra sweets, \$2.00; Jersey
do, 1.50 @ 2.00.

A quiet demand is noted for apples at
steady prices. No. 1 Massachusetts Bald-
wins, \$2 @ 2 1/2; No. 2, \$2 @ 2 1/2; No. 1
Maine Baldwins, \$2 50 @ 2 75; fancy, \$3;
No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 75; russets, \$2 50 @ 3;
low, \$2 @ 2 1/2. Small lots in job-
bing and retail way are quoted from
25c to 30c higher.

Eggs are flatter, with prices up about
1/2c. Fresh western and southern are
quoted at 12 @ 12 1/2; fresh eastern, 13 @
13 1/2; fancy fresh and nearby, 14 @ 15.

AUGUSTA CITY MARKET.

[Corrected weekly for the Maine Farmer.]
WEDNESDAY, March 27.
APPLES—Choice per bbl., \$2 00 @ 2 25; Yel-
low Eyes \$1.85.

BEANS—Pea beans \$2 00 @ 2 25; Cream-
ery \$2 @ 2 25.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic new
12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—\$1 05 @ 1 10 per
cask; corner \$1.25.

EGGS—Fresh, 10 @ 12c, per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis \$3 50 @ 4.00; Patent
\$4.00 @ 4.50.

GRAIN—Corn 60c; oats 40c; barley 55c;
rye 70c.

LUKE—\$5.00 @ 10; pressed \$12 @ 15.
STRAW—\$5.00 @ 6.00.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 2c;
dividing on 90 lbs; ox hides, 2 1/2c; bulls
and stags, 1 1/2c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime \$1.10 per
cask; corner \$1.25.

LARD—Tierce 7 1/2 @ 8c, in tins, 10 1/2c @
12c; pure compound lard, 6 @ 6 1/2c.

MEAL—Corn 55c; rye 70c @ 80c.

SHORTS—\$1 05 @ 1 10 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork, 6c;
best per lb., 12 @ 12 1/2c; fat pork, 10c;
chickens, 12 @ 14c; turkeys, 15 @
18c; veals, 6 @ 7c; round hog, 6c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40 @ 45c, per bu.;
cabbages, 2c, per lb.; beets, 1c, per lb.;
turnips, 50c, per bush.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.
APPLES—Choice per bbl., \$3 00 @ 3 50;
fair to good, \$1 75 @ 2.00; Baldwins
\$3 00 @ 3.50; evaporated, \$1.00 @ 1.1c, per lb.

BUTTER—15 @ 17c, for choice family
creamery, 18 @ 20c.

BEANS—Pea, \$2 25 @ 3.00; Yellow Eyes,
\$2 25 @ 3.00.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory,
12 @ 12 1/2c; N. Y. Factory, 12 @ 13c.

FLOUR—Superior, \$2 50 @ 2.75; Spring
X and XX, \$3.00 @ 3.25; Roller Michigan,
\$3 25 @ 3.50; St. Louis Winter Patents,
\$3.50 @ 3.75.

FISH—Cod, Shore, \$5.00 @ 5.50; Scaled
herring per box, 11 @ 12c; Mackerel,
Shore, \$2.00 @ 2.50.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 54c; oats
43 @ 45c; cotton seed, car lots,
\$18.00; cotton seed, bag lots, \$19.00;
sacked bran, car lots, \$15.00 @
16.00; middlings, car lots, \$20.00 @ 21.00;
middlings, bag lots, \$20.00 @ 22.00.

LARD—Per tierce, 8 @ 9c, per lb.;
per tub, 8 @ 9c; oil, 9 @ 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, corner, 6 @ 6 1/2c; sweet,
\$3.00 @ 3.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 12 @ 14c; chickens,
10 @ 12c; turkeys, 14 @ 15c; eggs, 13 @
14c; extra beef, 80 @ 85c; pork backs,
\$15.00 @ 15.25; clear, \$16.00 @ 16.25; hams,
10 @ 11c; covered, 11 1/2 @ 12c.

BANOR PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.
APPLES—Choice string, 4 @ 5c per
lb.; choice sliced, 10 @ 12c.

BEANS—Yellow eyes, \$2.00 @ 2.10 per
bush; home picked pea, \$1.00 @ 1.10.

BUTTER—Best, 18 @ 20c per lb.; fair to
good, 16 @ 17c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 12 @ 14c per dozen.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 10c;
10 @ 11c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, corner, clear 8c;
Western, 9c. Chickens, 15 @ 20c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 45c.
HAY—Best loose, \$7.00 @ 8.00.
CORN—60c, meal, 50c.

POTATOES—40 @ 45c per bush.

Plans are being matured for the erec-
tion of the new building at the Normal
School in Farmington.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills,
Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache.
A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE
"The world's largest fertilizer manufacturer."
"Make only standard, reliable fertilizers."
BRADLEY'S SCODDING-DOWN MANURE
"We manufacture fertilizers of ALL GRADES, and for ALL crops, and, being the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS in the world, our facilities for furnishing all kinds of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals at the lowest prices are absolutely unequalled."

THE WORLD'S BEST
BRADLEY'S FERTILIZERS
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"Bradley's Fertilizers are the most economical."
"The continuous use of Bradley's Fertilizers for over 20 years on thousands of farms proves that they give perfect satisfaction and are invaluable for growing superior crops of Grass, Grain, or Vegetables."

Send for our illustrated catalogue, or see our local agents, before purchasing your fertilizers.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO
92 State Street, BOSTON, MASS.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 26.
The cattle market—Receipts, 40,000;
firm; common to extra steers at
\$4 25 @ 4.50; stockers and feeders at
\$2 00 @ 2.40; cows and bulls

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Agriculture has its demands of session now just House there were farmers, more than and many of the widely known leaders in this industry, and in the they live. With bers in the co might well be fluence would be all matters on w

There was no parent to combi a class, on any makers, yet it w they were at all the thoughtful, tive element of schemes and ga their support to broad and intelli est good to the there were few e and measured their fellow wo they lost nothi Whenever and w fit to concentra strength was su point, and in nu able schemes o easily turned do the other hand, t lic importance w House, against st united and the While there was mand on the tr appropriations in other interest n agriculture was law in its rights. not asked for.

Of the measure interest of agri oleomargarine la The dairy inter rapidly on the in sufficient import possible safeguar any other suppo for. We gave th in our issue of tw

The act for t men against defe drafted by the Mr. Gilbert, whi lished in the necessity which by all parties wh methods of dair the first State in t effectual safeguar in the applicatio measuring the val

An act was p change in the law tionment of Stat tural societies. apportioned betw portion to the su purses and gratu societies. Unde abuses had crept i interest is always cases the purses monies paid. In lieved that too mu by the State, oet tion of agricultur interest of horse provides that the made "in proport and gratuities paid and products," and the trotting purses essentially modify these societies, o the amount of al State.

These are all th measures that cau ture. These all re support of the fa ception of one mat There were matt the legislature, in v concerned in comm on which there was and of action. The bill" was one of farmer members this, as they have great weakness w ture, but rather in by the people. He other holders of v joined hands in h movement. The brought its great s support. Evident mechanics at lar Grange, had becom this cause, and did strength. There result.

On the contrary, providing for an i tax for common s tionate decrease of ments for the sam judicious measure, mous support of th It was through the vote. Unfortunatel ever, the Senate ref